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CURZON STATEMENT ON EGYPT APPROVED BY HOUSE OF LORDS

Members Appear to Regard the
Foreign Secretary's Explana-
tion as Embodying Firmness
and Justice Needed in Case

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednes-
day)—Lord Curzon's statement on
Egypt summarized in yesterday's cable
appeared to be regarded by the House
of Lords as embodying the firmness
and justice necessitated by the Egyptian
situation. The statement, of course,
was not intended merely for their
Lordships' consumption but for a very
wide audience throughout the world.
The Foreign Secretary's statement was
a lengthy one, aiming at placing every
factor in this difficult situation in its
proper perspective, and therefore cannot
be compressed with justice.

He traced the history of the local
situation in Egypt from May last, when
Muhammad Said Pasha began the task
of restoring order and tranquillity in
the country, which had been disturbed
by the abortive revolution of the
spring. By July normal conditions
had been reestablished and the fel-
lahaen, constituting over 90 per cent
of the population, were enjoying an
almost unprecedented degree of pros-
perity, tending to efface from their
thoughts the stormy time they had
passed through during the war.

The high cost of living, however,
which had not yet diminished, Lord
Curzon added, kept alive the feeling
of discontent, and the nationalist lead-
ers exploited this discontent so that
in August signs of industrial unrest
became prevalent in the towns. Funda-
mentally to economic causes this
was exploited for political purposes
by agitators. Trade unions or syndi-
cates were formed and foreign Social-
ist elements took no inconsiderable
part in fomenting the discontent.

Example Set by Government

In September came the attempted
assassination of the Prime Minister,
which was without doubt a political
crime. The government strove to
meet the legitimate workers' griev-
ances by establishing a conciliation
board, which was not unsuccessful in
substantially ameliorating the Labor
conditions, while the government itself
set an example by a generous increase
in its rates of pay. In September also
the telegram from Paris stating that
the United States had decided that
Egypt was politically independent, al-
though officially contradicted by the
American agency in Cairo, had a con-
siderable effect, as the Nationalist
Party had never ceased to believe that
its campaign would receive the sup-
port of one or other of the great
powers.

Such expectations, however, were
doomed to complete disappointment,
the Allies having recognized the British
protectorate and such recognition
being contained in the Peace Treaty
with Germany and therefore having
been confirmed by all the signatories.
His Lordship then proceeded to deal
with the Milner mission, as the out-
break of the disorder in October was
distinctly and directly connected with
the anticipated dispatch of that mis-
sion. He recalled his May announce-
ment, regarding the mission, whose
object he defined then as being aimed
at "the progressive development of
self-governing institutions," words de-
liberately and most completely ig-
nored in the subsequent agitation, al-
though constituting the keynote to the
mission's policy.

Explanation of Delay

Lord Curzon dealt with the delay in
dispatching the mission due to the
difficulty of finding available members
with the requisite authority and ex-
perience, the inadvisability of send-
ing the mission to make summer in-
vestigations in the interior of the
country, the desirability of giving
Muhammad Said Pasha's administration
an opportunity of establishing
itself and the illusory hope that the
Peace Conference at Paris might ad-
dress itself before the autumn to the
solution of the Eastern problem. Vis-
count Allenby informed the govern-
ment that the Sultan of Egypt and the
Prime Minister both favored postpone-
ment until autumn, and that he agreed
with their views.

Continuing, Lord Curzon said that
the words "British protectorate" had
become a battle-cry in the agitation
fomented in Egypt. To remove such
"gross and palpable misunderstand-
ings," Lord Curzon explained that the
declaration of the British protectorate
in 1914 was not intended, or regarded
then, as a high-handed act in sup-
pression of Egyptian liberties.

It was decided upon by Mr. Asquith
as much as by Lord Milner and was a
more generous policy than annexation,
which some people strongly advocated.
While it might have been wiser to have
done so, they could readily understand
why the implication of a protectorate
was not defined. Egypt soon inevit-
ably became a throbbing hive of war
industry and commerce. An attempt
to form a constitution of Egypt would
probably have been found practicable
at that time.

Primarily an Egyptian Interest

After the reference to Egypt's
geographical position, which was
cabled yesterday, Lord Curzon con-
tinued that Egypt is, of course,
primarily an Egyptian interest, the
good government and prosperity and
happiness of its people are its first
concern, but it is also a British in-

terest of capital importance. He added:
"I suspect few would deny that it
is also a world interest, which is best
secured by leaving Egypt under the
aegis of a great civilizing power."
These were fundamental propositions.
The word protectorate had many
shades of meaning, he said, but com-
mon to them all was the conception
that the protecting power must defend
the protected state from external at-
tack, secure the proper treatment of
the foreign subjects and property
within it and, generally speaking,
control its foreign and political re-
lations. The degree to which a pro-
tectorate carries with it the prerogative
of interference in a state's in-
ternal administration must be decided
in each case on its merits. In Egypt
constitutional commonplaces appear to
be forgotten and the British pro-
tectorate was mistaken for a thinly-
veiled form of annexation.

Annexation Not Intended

Egypt's constitutional history, since
the first grant of representative in-
stitutions after Lord Dufferin's mis-
sion nearly 40 years ago, culminating
in the organic law of 1913 which was
unhappily never carried into effective
operation owing to the subsequent
outbreak of the war, supplied a suffi-
cient answer to these misunderstand-
ings.

If annexation, either open or dis-
guised, had been intended, the time to
carry it out was the winter of 1914.
But it was not intended then and was
not intended now. Egypt depended
upon Britain for safety from foreign
attack and for her existence as a na-
tion, but within these boundaries there
was a wide and ample field, in which
the Egyptians were invited to partici-
pate, and they must, as time passed
on, participate in an ever-increasing
degree in their country's government.

"We recognize," Lord Curzon said,
"the legitimacy of these aspirations,
and we desire to provide for their
satisfaction." Continuing, Lord Cur-
zon said, the dispatch of the Milner
mission had also been delayed until
Lord Allenby returned to Cairo and
took stock of the situation, when he
advised that the mission should start
with as little delay as possible.
Preparations were now being made
for its early departure.

Appeal to Moderate Opinion

The Turkish Peace Treaty would
make no difference in the situation,
as it would include the recognition
of the British protectorate. The
treaty, moreover, would not alter in
any way the fundamental purpose of
Lord Milner's mission, namely, to con-
sider the progressive development of
Egyptian self-governing institutions
under British protection.

Dealing briefly with the recent
Egyptian disturbances, Lord Curzon
said that this effervescence was com-
mon to many parts of the eastern
world. The precise parts played in
it by political agitation, religious fa-
naticism, the reaction of war, econ-
omic causes, and the undisciplined
forces of anarchy, it was difficult to
disentangle, but they imposed upon
the Egyptian and British authorities
the primary duty of enforcing law and
order, while pursuing the path
mapped out by the highest concep-
tion of duty to Egypt and Britain.

The effort to raise Egypt from the
misery and oppression in which she
was plunged less than a half century
ago, the successful results of which
had been Britain's pride and Egypt's
glory, could not be dropped midway.
Therefore, she appealed to the mod-
erate opinion in Egypt to support the
British Government and to cooperate
with Lord Milner and his colleagues.

TEMPERANCE BILL FOR BRITAIN PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
The government will introduce a tem-
perance bill before the end of the year
in charge of the Minister for Educa-
tion, H. A. L. Fisher. So the Prime Min-
ister informed a deputation of churches
recently. From reports it appears that
the intention is to perpetuate the
Liquor Control Board, while commis-
sions will be set up to advise Parlia-
ment regarding further legislation.

The government, the Prime Minister
said, was attempting to proceed along
the lines of an agreement and he in-
dicated his view that prohibition could
not succeed in this country.

The Prime Minister said that tem-
perance efforts in Great Britain had
been hampered by division among
temperance people.

VICTORY FOR LABOR IN BRITISH ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Today Chester-le-Street, a Durham
mining constituency, returned John
Lawson, Labor, to Parliament by 17,
838 votes. David Gilmour, Lib. Nat-
ional Democratic Party opponent, re-
ceived only 5313. The Labor majority
being 12,525. Mr. Gilmour fought as
an opponent of nationalization.

More widespread interest is at-
tached to the Plymouth result, where
Lady Astor's success is expected, and
to the Thanet division contest, where
Edmond Harmsworth stood as an anti-
war candidate. These results will be
declared on Friday.

NEW ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Mr.
Scialoja, who has been appointed For-
eign Minister, is expected to return to
Paris this week.

REPLY EXPECTED IN JENKINS CASE

Week Has Elapsed Since United
States Demanded Release of
Consular Agent—Mexican
Advices Forecast Early Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—One week has elapsed since the
United States Government sent a note
to the Mexican Government demanding
the immediate release of William O.
Jenkins, United States consular agent
at Puebla, Mexico, who was arrested
on a charge of collusion with Mexican
bandits who kidnaped him and held
him for a ransom of \$150,000. Al-
though no reply had been received yes-
terday at the State Department, ad-
vices from Mexico City indicated one
might be expected momentarily.

The State Department learned that
the press of Mexico City had announ-
ced that the Mexican Senate in an
executive session on Monday de-
cided to ask President Carranza for
full information on the Jenkins case.
The Subsecretary of Foreign Affairs
of Mexico is quoted as saying that
public opinion in the United States is
being excited by certain newspapers,
but that the serious newspapers are
commenting on the incident calmly
and carefully.

The Mexican authorities conducted
investigations in Puebla, where Mr.
Jenkins at last accounts was still in
prison, and the Mexican Foreign
Office is using the reports from there
in preparation of its reply to the
United States note which it had been
expected, would be handed to the
United States Embassy at Mexico
City on Tuesday.

The Cabinet has been given all the
facts in the possession of the State
Department by Robert Lansing, Sec-
retary of State. It is said the Cabinet
will not discuss the incident further
until the Mexican Government has
replied to the note. In the meantime,
it is said, there is no official authority
for statements that the United States
Army and Navy are viewing the situa-
tion as one calling for precautionary
movements at this time.

The State Department was informed
yesterday that Gen. Felipe Angeles,
captured by the Mexican federal forces
at Parral, and taken to Chihuahua
for trial by court-martial, was
executed yesterday morning on a
charge of revolutionary activities.
General Angeles had identified him-
self with Francisco Villa, the chief
opponent of the Carranza Govern-
ment.

General Angeles Executed

Appeals to Mexican Courts Fail to
Delay Sentence of Revolutionist

EL PASO, Texas—Gen. Felipe
Angeles, Mexican revolutionary leader
and regarded throughout the world
as a military genius, was executed by
a Carranza firing squad at Chihuahua
City early yesterday, following his
conviction, with two companions,
on charges of rebellion against the
Mexican Government, according to a
telegraphic report from Chihuahua
City. General Angeles was sentenced
by four Carranza generals in the
Tetro de los Heroes (Theatre of the
Heroes).

General Angeles and his two com-
panions, Maj. Nostor Enciso de Arce
and Antonio Trillo, were taken to
Chihuahua City following their cap-
ture near Parral by state volunteer
troops on November 19. Major de
Arce was sentenced to death, but his
sentence was commuted to 20 years
imprisonment. Trillo, a boy, was
sentenced to serve six years and eight
months in prison.

At the trial, which was open to the
public, a delegation of French citizens,
residents of El Paso, Texas, waited
upon the court and presented a peti-
tion for clemency because of General
Angeles' many services to France and
the Allies during the world war, in
recognition of which he had been
made Chevalier of the Legion of
Honor. Many pleas for clemency also
were sent to President Carranza at
Mexico City. The attorneys for Gen-
eral Angeles appealed to the Federal
Court at Juarez, Mexico, and to the
Supreme Court at Mexico City, try-
ing to change the proceeding on a writ
of amparo, similar to habeas corpus
proceedings in the United States, but
differing in that, while proceedings
are stayed, the defendants must remain
in jail, pending decision on the amparo
appeal.

An answer to these petitions was re-
ceived late Tuesday evening from Mex-
ico City, saying the Supreme Court
was in recess and therefore the peti-
tion should be filed with either the
district court, the county court, or the
court-martial itself. The district
judge at Juarez, according to Chihua-
hua advices received yesterday, also
refused to act. The county court an-
swered likewise, thus closing the
courts to the defendants.

One hour after the court closed the
judge announced the verdict as fol-
lows: "Gen. Felipe Angeles, you have
been found guilty of rebellion and are
condemned to death." The prisoner
then, in accord with the findings of
the court-martial, was delivered to the
military commander instructed to
carry out the sentence. The outcome
before dawn proved the petitions for
clemency unavailing.

PEOPLE OPPOSED TO MAKING TREATY AN ELECTION ISSUE

Partisan Struggle in Senate An-
noying—Delay Said to Threat-
en Peace—Administration, It
Is Thought, Must Give Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Reports reaching Washington di-
rectly and indirectly from all sections
of the country do not indicate any en-
thusiasm on the part of the masses of
the voters for such a contingency as
the making of the Treaty of Peace
and the League of Nations covenant
the issue in the presidential elections
of 1920.

As far as can be judged here, the
prevailing sentiment, and this seems
to be especially true of the business
interests of the Nation, is one of an-
noyance at the partisan struggle be-
tween the President and his opponents
in Washington, which more than any
other factor, it is asserted, contributed
to the rejection of the Treaty and the
postponement of a final settlement.

As clouds gather on the horizon in
various parts of the world, with the
United States more than an interested
spectator, it is being realized more
and more every day that further post-
ponement is not only threatening the
peace and the progress of the nations
just emerged from the world war, but
is having a detrimental effect on the
internal conditions of this country.
For this, among other reasons, it is
hoped that senators returning to
Washington next week will oppose pro-
posals to postpone final action on the
Treaty until after the national elec-
tion. To make the Treaty and the
League the issue, it is pointed out,
would mean submerging the vital
questions of domestic policy.

No Move Toward a Compromise

Although the opening of the Decem-
ber session is only a few days off, no
move looking toward a compromise
has been made by either of the fac-
tions in the Senate. The lines to all
effects and purposes are precisely
where they were on the night the
Treaty was rejected, with the Republi-
can side of the Senate practically
solid for at least 95 per cent of the
program embodied in the Lodge
reservations. It is improbable that
any move for a rapprochement will
be made until after the Hitchcock
(D.) Senator from Nebraska and
minority leader, and his annual ad-
dress to Congress next Monday.

If the Treaty is to be passed without
delay, there is no doubt that the Ad-
ministration must yield much ground.
The difficulty in effecting ratification
lies in the fact that the President's
opponents in the Senate insist not on
compromise but on capitulation. For
the moment, at least, it is not believed
he is prepared to give way to the
extent demanded by the Republican
leaders in the Senate. A tentative
offer for a compromise will be made;
but, unless there is complete agree-
ment beforehand, the Treaty will not
emerge from the Foreign Relations
Committee, where its bitter opponents
are in the majority and more than
ready to act as foster-mother to the
Treaty for an indefinite time.

Misunderstandings Cleared Up

In the meantime the atmosphere
has been cleared of certain mis-
understandings. If the reaction caused
in Europe by the deadlock in the Sen-
ate proved anything, it demonstrated
the fact that the disappointment was
not caused by the reservations or the
"Americanizing" process, but by the
rejection of the Treaty. The daily
cables received at the State Depart-
ment seem to indicate that the reser-
vations would have been accepted by
the European allies even if a grumble
about "seeking special privileges" was
inevitable.

While Europe is hoping that better
councils will prevail in the American
Senate, the partisan campaign pro-
ceeds apace in Washington. In a
statement issued last night, Homer S.
Cummings, chairman of the Demo-
cratic National Committee, declared
that "the political flogging" of the
Senate was responsible for the rejection
of the Treaty. The opponents of the
President, Mr. Cummings said, did not
seem to understand what American
honors require.

He said in part: "We should have
been the first of the great powers to
ratify the Treaty of Peace. We should
have led the way in the reconstruction
of the world. The Senate has occupied
six months in sterile debate and has not
yet been able to say 'yes' or 'no' to the
Treaty. Peace has been post-
poned, international chaos still exists, the
trade of the world is slipping away
from America, the work of reconstruc-
tion has now been taken up and Re-
publican leaders seem to remember
only that they are Republicans. The
people have, indeed, paid a staggering
penalty for the folly of electing a
Republican Congress last November."

SINN FEIN TO BE SUPPRESSED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—A
supplement to the Dublin Gazette
repeats the proclamation Sinn Fein
organizations and clubs, the
Irish Volunteers, and the Cumann and
Gaelic League are dangerous bodies,
and the new proclamation, therefore,
prohibits and suppresses such organ-
izations throughout Ireland.

RETURN OF GERMAN MISSION EXPLAINED

Official Statement Says Action
Was Not Taken for Delay but
to Get Further Instructions
Regarding Sinking of Fleet

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—At a
sitting of the Cabinet on Monday, Mr.
von Simson, Director of the German
Peace Delegation to Paris, along with
the members of the mission reported
on the Paris negotiations. An official
announcement declares that the re-
turn of the mission to Berlin was due
to the need for further instructions
regarding the sinking of the German
fleet at Scapa Flow and had nothing
to do with the attitude of the United
States Senate. Germany, it is declared,
is not interested in delaying peace.

The "Vorwärts," however, comment-
ing on this announcement, asks
whether the Germans have any limit
in view, to which they will stick firmly
and unconditionally; and it declares
that Germany's opponents do not wish
to establish peace in the sense of an
harmonious neighborly existence but
desire to ruin Germany at any price.

Regarding the Baltic provinces, re-
ports indicate a desperate state of
affairs there. The situation of the
German troops appears to be deplora-
ble and one report speaks of five
train-loads of fugitives coming from
Mitau, the capital of Courland, having
been destroyed by the Lithuanians.

Answer to Be Sent to German Note

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Su-
preme Council held a meeting today
under the presidency of Jules Cambon
and decided to send a communication
to the German delegation in answer to
the note which announced the de-
parture of the plenipotentiaries for
Berlin. The communication is to be
published today. In it the Allies ex-
press surprise and ask Baron Kurt
von Lersner to let them know the in-
tentions of the Berlin Cabinet.

The Supreme Council has received a
report from Sir George Clerk, the
allied representative at Budapest. He
is leaving Budapest for Paris. The
council has decided that the German-
Polish negotiations are to take place
in Paris. The negotiations will deal
with the transfer of territories and
economic questions.

The Danzig negotiations will begin
in Danzig and then be pursued in
Paris.

Rumanian Delegate Reaches Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Ru-
manian delegate, General Cadotia,
former Premier and Minister of For-
eign Affairs, has arrived in Paris, and
it is supposed that he will suggest a
satisfactory solution in connection
with the Rumanian question.

Bulgarian Premier's Powers Conceded

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Mr.
Stamboulinski's powers have been
recognized by the Supreme Council.
He is the new Bulgarian Premier and
as chief of the Peasants Party was
imprisoned in 1915 by the former
Tzar Ferdinand for opposing the in-
tervention of Bulgaria on the side of
the Central Powers.

STRASBOURG HONORS MARSHAL JOFFRE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Strasbourg correspondent

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Tuesday)—
Marshal Joffre presided at a banquet
organized by the Students National
Congress in Strasbourg in honor of
the allies. He was enthusiastically
welcomed and made a speech telling
of the efforts of France "to realize

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her constant dream of liberating com-
pletely our lost provinces.

He also spoke of "our Allies, espe-
cially America, whose cooperation en-
abled us to give the final blow to
Germany."

The National Students Congress has
decided upon the creation of an in-
ternational confederation of all
students, an association of which the
following countries are already mem-
bers: England, Belgium, Denmark,
Spain, France, Greece, Holland, Italy,
Jugo-Slavia, Luxembourg, Sweden,
Switzerland and Tzecho-Slovakia.

John Gerald, the French representa-
tive has been named president of the
international bureau. The head-
quarters of the confederation will be
in Brussels.

ADRIATIC SITUATION APPEARS CRITICAL

Jugo-Slav Minister Intimates to
United States That if Captain
D'Annunzio Crosses the Line
There Will Be Resistance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Representations in regard to the
possibility of a clash between Italian
and Jugo-Slav troops were made to
the State Department yesterday
through Slavko Y. Grouitch, Min-
ister of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes,
who had received instructions from
Belgrade to call to the attention of
the United States Government the ex-
treme seriousness of the Adriatic sit-
uation. The instructions from Bel-
grade carried more than an intimation
that if the forces under Capt. Gabriele
d'Annunzio should cross the line of
demarcation and enter territory occu-
pied by the Jugo-Slavs, resistance
would be inevitable.

rapidly as possible to the diplomatic ambiguities which hold Tangier in an artificial and prejudicial isolation, and that the Sultan should be liberated from the obstacles which prevent him from exercising his full and complete authority." In other words, that Tangier should become French, with the usual nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. How apprehensively some Spanish sections regard the present situation, and with good cause, was indicated in an article in the "Mundo" (Madrid) recently by P. J. Almaraz, who had made a journey of investigation to Tangier. He wrote with blunt candor as follows: "Today Tangier is French, French through its customs, its police, through all the inviolable wires of its administration." There are continual evidences of the way in which one interest after another is passing under French control.

A Third Power in Tangier

If the French seem to be forcing their case in the most vigorous and practical manner and to have the strongest influences to support them, there are side considerations which must not be lost sight of. There is, for example, the projected Algeiras railway, the new line from the French frontier of Spain through that country and down to Algeiras in the south, from which there will be a simple ferry over to Morocco. If Spain feels that she is treated badly in the matter of Tangier and Morocco, it is conceivable that there may be difficulties about this railway.

There is another point. It lies in the background, and officially it has hardly ever been so much as whispered, but it is waiting and there may be a time when it is of great consequence. As the alternative to either French or Spanish protectorate over Tangier, there has hitherto only been mentioned the continuation of the international régime which everybody considers unsatisfactory and which only Spain would have continued if she cannot have Tangier for herself. But there is really another alternative, and that is, if it is found that the rival French and Spanish claims cannot be adjusted with any sort of general satisfaction, that a third power should come in and take over the management of Tangier in the general interest. Which? There is only one answer—England.

PRINCE OF WALES SAILS FOR ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—With H. M. S. Renown flying the Canadian ensign as she left port, the Prince of Wales sailed late on Tuesday afternoon for England, completing his North American tour with a round of official visits and a luncheon to the Provincial Mayors and other guests on the Renown. The Duke of Devonshire and Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, were here to say farewell to His Royal Highness on behalf of the Dominion of Canada.

On Tuesday morning, the Prince, wearing the uniform of a captain in the Royal Navy, made an official landing at His Majesty's Canadian Dockyard, and was received by the Lieutenant-Governor while the guns of the citadel boomed out in royal salute. After inspecting the military and naval guards at the dockyard, His Royal Highness motored to Citadel Hill, where he laid the corner-stone of a monument to the Duke of Kent. At Dalhousie University an address was delivered by the president, Stanley Mackenzie, and a brief reply was made by the Prince.

COMPLAINTS MADE AGAINST RUMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It was learned here yesterday that Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State, head of the American peace delegation in Paris, has repeatedly complained to the State Department of Rumania's disregard of the council's actions. Unless the Supreme Council's decisions are complied with, it is intimated that the United States Government may be forced to hand passports to the Rumanian diplomatic representatives. Even if the Supreme Council did not decide to employ force against Rumania, in the event of a refusal to comply, she would be cut off from economic aid and would forfeit privileges of trade with the powers.

PLANS OF DEPUTIES OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Strasbourg correspondent

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Tuesday).—The 24 deputies elected in Alsace-Lorraine will meet on November 27 in order to draw up together a solemn declaration which one of them will read at the Palais Bourbon in the name of his colleagues and country at the opening of Parliament on December 8.

SUPERVISION OF THEATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Springfield, Massachusetts office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Stricter police supervision of vaudeville and motion picture theaters is expected to result from a petition recently filed with Mayor Arthur A. Adams by the Christian Endeavor Society and Epworth League for censorship of these theaters, alleging that some performances were improper. The Mayor on Monday requested W. J. Quilty, chief of police, to take steps to assure that all performances be free from objectionable features.

NEW IMMIGRATION STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston, Massachusetts office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The new immigration station at Jeffries Point, in this city, is expected to be ready in January, 1920. The building and land represent a cost of \$275,000. The building will be of brick, one story high, and will accommodate 600 aliens.

ISSUE JOINED ON OPEN SHOP POLICY

Employer and Labor Delegates From Canada Take Positions Definitely Opposed—Mr. Joux Urges Economic Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The International Labor Conference is trying to finish its business this week.

In connection with employment, the Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor of Canada, said yesterday morning that in regard to the draft convention on the reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers, the phraseology was too indefinite, but that he wanted to say this regarding the right of lawful organization:

"If the proposed draft convention on reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers is not so amended as to make clear that the right of lawful organization does not carry with it any compulsion of recognition of such organization, the Canadian employer delegate has no option but to vote against such convention."

Leon Joux of France was of opinion that "by paying indemnities to unemployed workers and by otherwise insuring them against unemployment, we do not really get at the root of the unemployment problem. Besides, paying subsidies and paying indemnities to workmen is always humiliating for them. It is more or less like receiving alms. The real solution of the difficulty resides in rational organization of the whole productive work of humanity. Work is the basis of the existence of each single individual and therefore we must take work also as the basis of the existence of humanity."

P. M. Draper, Labor delegate from Canada, opened the subject of the differences between employers and employees which was so sharply cut at the recent industrial conference. He replied to Mr. Robertson that all trade unions in Canada were lawful organizations.

"Mr. Robertson says employers should not be required to negotiate except directly with their own employees or groups of their own employees," said Mr. Draper. "That is the paragraph upon which the trade unions of our country and the employers have fought many battles in the past, and if this is the policy of the employers of the Dominion of Canada I want to say to them quite frankly that there shall be no industrial peace in the country as long as that policy lasts."

PEERAGE-SURRENDER MEASURE DEFEATED

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A bill introduced in the House of Commons today under which Viscount Astor would have been able to give up his title, inherited from his father, Viscount (William Waldorf) Astor, was defeated by a vote of 169 to 56.

The bill was introduced by J. H. Thomas, Labor member. It was devised to meet the Astor case, the measure empowering the King to accept the surrender of any peerage. Its passage would have enabled the Viscount to retain his seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. Thomas in advocating the bill said its object was to enable a man to choose in which House of Parliament he would serve and, having done so, to renounce the rights and privileges to which he would be entitled in the other House.

CAIRO NATIONALIST OFFICIALS ARRESTED

CAIRO, Egypt (Monday).—Mahmoud Pasha Suliman, president of the Cairo Nationalists, and Ibrahim Pasha, vice-president of the same organization, have been placed under arrest for refusing to leave the city on the order of Field Marshal Allenby, the British commander-in-chief.

Field Marshal Allenby recently "requested" four prominent Egyptians in the nationalist movement to withdraw from Cairo, and all of them decided to ignore the request.

WORK BEGUN BY NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Wednesday).—Sir George Clerk, the allied representative in Budapest has recognized the Huszar Cabinet on condition that the government carries out the elections immediately, maintains or-

der, respects the provisional boundaries of Hungary and assures every citizen his civic rights.

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Monday).—The new Hungarian Cabinet formed by Charles Huszar began its work today. Sir George Clerk, the allied representative at Budapest, has sent a note to Mr. Huszar stating that the Allies are prepared to recognize the present Cabinet as a provisional government with which the Supreme Council can negotiate until elections are held.

Recognition of the government depended, Sir George informed the Premier, on the following conditions: First, that elections be held without delay; second, that order be maintained; third, that the provisional borders of Hungary be respected; fourth, that legal equality be granted all citizens; fifth, that liberty of the press and public opinion be granted; and sixth, that free democratic elections, properly safeguarded, be conducted.

SOVIET DELEGATE IN COPENHAGEN

Conferences Begin Between Mr. Litvinoff and British Representatives Regarding Prisoners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—Mr. Litvinoff arrived here this morning and conferences with Mr. O'Grady, the British representative, have begun, the first being held at 3 p. m. at the Hotel d'Angleterre, Mr. Litvinoff representing the Soviet, and Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Nathan, and Mr. Gail, the British standpoint.

A communiqué says that the joint commission met today to discuss the exchange of prisoners and the repatriation of civilians, the whole conference being occupied with a preliminary general discussion on the points at issue.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Moscow wireless message which reports Mr. Litvinoff's arrival in Copenhagen, "for the purpose of negotiation with the British Government," continues, "that these negotiations will not be limited to the question of other exchange of prisoners, but that other important matters will be touched upon, as is evident from the fact that the most important London newspapers have dispatched special correspondents to Copenhagen."

Plans of Entente Commission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—The Lithuanians have pledged themselves not to cross the demarcation line, it is stated here, and the entente commission is reported to be prepared to allow the Germans themselves to protect the railway line if there is further interference with the transportation of the former German state troops.

Soviet Said Not to Desire War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Moscow wireless message quotes the Bolshevik organ "Pravda," as stating that despite the victorious march of the Red armies on all fronts the Soviet power does not desire war and is willing to enter into peace negotiations with the entente and the imperialists, and even to conclude peace. The main conditions on which this would be done, however, that the entente shall undertake definitely not to support in any form the counter-revolutionaries.

Parley With Soviets Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Representatives of the British Government are now in Copenhagen in conference with Mr. Litvinoff, representative of the Russian Soviet Government, carrying on preliminary negotiations looking toward peace with the Soviets, according to an assertion yesterday by Dudley Field Malone, former Collector of the Port of New York.

Mr. Malone made the statement in denouncing the Lusk legislative committee for what he called its unjust attitude toward citizens of the United States who believed the Russian people had a right to their own form of government.

Ovation Given to GEN. VON LUDENDORFF

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The presence of General von Ludendorff, former first quartermaster-general, in the imperial pew of the Potsdam garrison church yesterday during a memorial service for Germans who fell in battle, was the occasion for a striking demonstration. General von Ludendorff spoke of military training as an invigorating and moral education.

One of the congregation, dressed in a field-gray uniform, rose and exclaimed: "When the hour comes we will all follow you, General!" whereupon the whole congregation stood and sang "Deutschland Über Alles." In the course of his sermon the preacher said: "When the time comes we shall die bravely for our brothers and our honor and not disgrace ourselves." At the close of the sermon the preacher, standing on the tomb of Frederick the Great, summoned the congregation to unite in creating a monarchy which would be supported by the will of the people.

General von Ludendorff was given an ovation as he left the building and cheers also were raised for former Emperor William.

GOVERNMENT COAL SCALE PROPOSED

Advance to Miners of 14 Per Cent to Be Paid by Operators Is Declared Unacceptable to the Workers—Employers Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An increase of 14 per cent in the wages of bituminous coal miners, to be paid by the operators, without an increase in the price of coal to the public, was proposed last night by Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, on behalf of the government as a basis for settling the strike.

This increase, being less than half of the increase proposed by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and even less than the increase offered by the operators, was declared by the representatives of the miners to be unacceptable.

The meeting, which began at 8:30 o'clock, continued until 11 o'clock, during which time Dr. Garfield was subjected to sharp criticism and questioning by the miners while the operators protested that an increase of 14 per cent, to be paid out the present margin of profits, would cause many mines to shut down or run at a loss.

Public to Be Protected

Dr. Garfield replied that if the operators and the miners agree to a larger increase in wages, it must be understood that the public will not bear the increased cost of production and he announced that for the present the Fuel Administration would continue to control prices in the interest of the public.

An increase of 14 per cent, Dr. Garfield continued, would cover the increase in the cost of living which the miners must meet. To give them 31 per cent, as Secretary Wilson proposed, or 20 per cent, as the operators offered, he said, would increase their compensation out of proportion to other industrial workers in the United States. The public, in his opinion, would not stand a tax to afford the miners an increase above the actual cost of living as ascertained by statistics of the Department of Labor.

A motion to refer Dr. Garfield's proposal, with all the data used by him in arriving at his conclusions, to the sub-committee of the respective groups, was carried. The miners, however, vigorously applauded the assertions of their leaders that the strike would not be ended if an increase of 14 per cent was the maximum concession the operators would make. The prospects were that negotiations would be continued for some time.

Miners in a Quandary

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, and other officials of the organization, asked whether the miners were to consider Dr. Garfield or Secretary Wilson as the spokesman of the government. They had accepted Secretary Wilson's compromise proposal, Mr. Lewis said, and now they were confronted with Dr. Garfield's much smaller increase.

Dr. Garfield answered that Secretary Wilson was within his function as conciliator in trying to bring together the miners and operators, but that as Fuel Administrator, Dr. Garfield represented the public, and that his proposal would stand as the government's position. The delay in making his proposal, he explained, was due to the enormous amount of data to be studied. The Cabinet and every department of the government directly concerned, he said, had assisted in formulating his proposal.

Profits Estimated

In connection with the wage increase, Dr. Garfield proposed a permanent consultative board on which the miners, operators, and government, would collect facts about the coal industry for use in readjusting wages and profits from time to time. This board, he said, would have only an advisory function.

The Treasury Department issued a statement last night upon the profits of the operators as shown by tax reports. In 1914 and 1915 the operators as a whole lost money, it is shown; in 1916, they showed a profit of from 10 to 35 per cent; in 1917, mines east of the Mississippi River averaged profits of from 100 to 150 per cent and the profits ranged from 15 to 800 per cent; in 1918, in the central field, profits were reduced to 25 to 30 per cent from the 1917 average, but still ranged from 15 to 300 per cent; in 1919, returns were unofficial and incomplete, but indications are that profits will be less than in 1918, with some operators claiming a loss.

"Obscuring the Issue"

William G. McAdoo Makes Formal Reply to the Coal Operators

NEW YORK, New York.—Bituminous coal operators were accused of obscuring the issue and again challenged to produce their income tax returns by William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, in a formal answer yesterday to their telegram criticizing his earlier statement that they made "shocking and indefensible profits in 1917" and should not be allowed to increase prices of coal.

"The statement in your telegram," said his reply, addressed to the operators' committee at Washington and made public here, "that the average margin per ton on all coal mined in 1917 was 46 cents, has no bearing on this issue. These averages are frequently used as convenient smoke screens to obscure the fact. The question is: What were the profits on the capital employed by the mine owners, regardless of the average profit that

may have been earned on each ton of coal?"

"Whatever the margin per ton was," Mr. McAdoo added, "it resulted in excessive profits on the capital employed, then clearly the public should not be made to pay higher prices for coal. There need be no controversy about the matter, because the income tax returns speak for themselves."

"The publication of returns for any other industry has nothing to do with this case. Before the coal operators are permitted to increase the price of coal, which would mean taking toll from every industry, every business, and every fireside in America, it should be demonstrated that the increase is justified. Under the law, the Secretary of the Treasury may publish these returns with the President's permission, and I hope, for the sake of the American public, that such publication will be made."

"I am convinced that the increased wages proposed by Secretary Wilson for the mine workers are just and reasonable, because they equalize the miners' wages with the present increased cost of living as shown by Secretary Wilson's figures."

Need of Protecting Miners

Church Commission Says Denying Right to Strike Carries Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The government should protect the miners from exploitation, since it has by injunction denied them their only available economic weapon, the strike, according to a review of the coal situation issued yesterday by the commission of the church and social service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"There has been general public sympathy with the government's action in seeking to terminate the strike," says the commission. "No question can be raised as to the government's responsibility to protect the public. There is much ground for the contention that strikes in great basic industries cannot be tolerated. But if the government is to assume responsibility for curtailing the use of economic power, in which, thus far, labor unions have had the protection of law, it is just as compelling an obligation to provide for its wage-earning constituency and to protect them against such a situation as has here developed. The miners unquestionably have a real grievance and yet they were powerless to make their demands effective save through a strike. If the strike cannot be tolerated because the strength of those who use it has become so great as to constitute a public peril, then the government must and a way to secure its workers against exploitation, to guarantee an adequate hearing of demands, and to secure wages and hours of work that will make possible an American standard of living."

Industries Forced to Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Many industries throughout the southern states suspended operations last night for a period of four days, in response to a request of the regional coal committee of the federal Food Administration as a coal conservation measure. Stores, mercantile houses, and offices were closed daily at 4 p. m. during the emergency. Railroads have canceled excursion trains, and have been ordered by B. L. Winchell, Regional Director of Railroads, to arrange schedules for curtailed passenger train service. The regional committee announces that national production of coal was one-third below normal during November, and that this is not sufficient to meet daily requirements of consumers of the first five classes of the Fuel Administration's preference list.

Scots Molders Strike Canceled

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The strike of the Scots iron molders has been unexpectedly canceled and the men have been instructed by the executive council of the Associated Iron Molders of Scotland to withdraw their notices which expire today. No explanation for the step has been given, other than that it is due to a series of developments which have taken place in England. Meanwhile the position in England remains at a deadlock. The Engineering and National Employers Federation having refused the offer of the three unions involved in the strike to negotiate, until the strikers resume work on the terms existing before the strike.

General Strike Called at Saragossa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday).—A general strike was called at Saragossa and a state of siege was immediately proclaimed. The deportation to Barcelona of the presidents of the Labor unions precipitated the strike, and the government has ordered these men to be returned to Saragossa. The bakers' strike here caused much alarm and led to some outbreaks, but the government yesterday agreed to the strikers' demands and took charge of the bakeries, which they may place definitely under the municipality, if the masters refuse the government conditions.

Striking Miners Arrested

SHERIDAN, Wyoming.—Scores of coal miners who declined to return to work were rounded up by United States soldiers in Carneyville, Wyoming, yesterday, and placed on interurban cars for removal to the county jail in Sheridan. All other miners in the town were ordered by Maj. Warren Dean, military commander of northern Wyoming, to return to work this afternoon.

WHITE GUARD CHIEFS IN PETROGRAD HELD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Moscow wireless message gives the following names of the provincial government arranged by the White Guard organization alleged to have been discovered at Petrograd as having intended to create a rising there: Professor Bukoff, editor of the Trade Gazette; a senator, Mr. Veber; an engineer, Mr. Albrokht, a deputy Minister of Finance under the former Tsar Nicholas; Professor Kartesheff; Mr. Voroff, former patron of the Petrograd educational district, and Mr. Rasvozo Bakhrif.

All the leaders of the organization have been arrested, together with the above named, except Professor Kartesheff. The wireless message also declares that a plot has been discovered in Kaluga, organized among the nobility, landowners, officers and others, and that all who were involved had been shot.

Meantime a second all-Russian congress of the Muhammadan Communist Organization of Eastern Peoples is being held at Moscow to the members of which Nicholas Lenin has delivered a characteristic speech on the subject of triumphant Bolshevism.

ENFORCEMENT OF DRY LAW ENJOINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Within half an hour after Judge Rufus Foster, in the United States District Court here, had enjoined federal officials from interference with the sale of intoxicating liquors of any and all kinds, all of the 1200 saloons still existing in and near New Orleans were selling whiskey, wine and beer.

Judge Foster's decision was simple and brief. He simply ruled that the war was at an end, because Congress adjourned without rejecting the Peace Treaty, and that President Wilson had declared the army and navy demobilized when he sent his message vetoing the Volstead war-time enforcement measure to Congress. The decision came as the result of the request for an injunction against federal agents, filed by Herman Leiser & Co., distillers, of this city.

Forest C. Pendleton, district agent for the Department of Justice, said that the decision removed all right to arrest the saloon men for selling intoxicating liquors of any kind, and that no arrests would be attempted by his agents.

LEADERS OF RAILWAY STRIKE CRITICIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Critical issues may be discussed at the full executive meeting tomorrow of the Triple Industrial Alliance of railwaymen, transport workers and miners. Serious differences, it is declared, now divide the leaders consequent upon the recent railway strike being called without reference to the alliance.

Robert Williams, secretary of the National Transport Workers Federation, recently severely criticized the railwaymen's leaders for their strike action and many people think he and others have quarreled with J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, for, in their opinion, spoiling the case for the direct actionists by precipitating the railway strike.

NORTH DAKOTA RATIFIES AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—The Senate of the North Dakota Legislature ratified the national suffrage amendment yesterday afternoon by a vote of 43 to 3, and action is now to be taken in the House of Representatives to make North Dakota's ratification complete.

STRIKE OF IRISH BANK OFFICIALS IMMINENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—A crisis has developed suddenly in the Irish banking world, and a strike of bank officials is imminent. Recently the Bank Officials Association notified the various directorates that, unless their association were recognized,

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NATIONAL INTERESTS OF JUGO-SLAVIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia (Wednesday).—The Belgrade Government has issued a reassuring communiqué regarding the Adriatic situation. "Our national interests," it says, "in the Adriatic and on the western front have necessitated, during the past few days, precautions and protective measures against the new activities of Captain D'Annunzio."

The government in the interval, however, the communiqué adds, has acquired a strong conviction that there exists no real motive for such anxiety. It has received information that the danger to its interests apprehended by the public generally, does not exist and that the whole question will be shortly dealt with by the Peace Conference and a solution found which, it is said, will satisfy its legitimate aspirations.

The government, however, is maintaining precautionary measures in view of Captain D'Annunzio's provocative action.

REPORT CONCERNING GERMAN GUNS DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday).—In the House of Commons today Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of War, said that War Office information afforded no ground for attaching credence to the report of great quantities of guns, munitions and stores in the German Black Forest.

Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, when asked if the naval men in the Baltic only enlisted to fight Germany and were feeling their present position keenly, replied that the men in the Baltic joined the navy for general service and to obey orders. There had been some unfortunate evidence of discontent into which the Admiralty was inquiring, but which had nothing to do with whether these men should be treated as volunteers or conscripts.

LORD JELlicoe'S VISIT TO CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, head of the British naval mission to India and the Dominions, will arrive in the capital today. Nearly all the members of the Admiral's staff have already arrived here. For the first few days, Lord and Lady Jellicoe will be guests of their excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, after which the mission will make the Château Laurier, its headquarters.

From here Lord Jellicoe will visit the principal cities in the east, including Halifax. After leaving Canada, he will pay several private visits in the United States joining his ship, the H. M. S. New Zealand, in Havana in January. The mission's next objective is South Africa.

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The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
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What the Strike Taught Mr. Hunt

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"A awful strike, ain't it, Mrs. 'Unt'?"

"Yess, you're right, Mrs. 'Arris, it is awful; my old man ain't earned nuffink ever since it begun. Sickenin', I calls it. Dnat them there h'agitators, I sez, I don't 'old wiv 'em stirrin' h'up workin' people."

"No more don't I, Mrs. 'Unt; my old man ain't earnin' nuffink neither, but 'e's bin dar ter lend 'em an' 'and at the station."

"Doin' 'is bit, that's wot I likes ter see, Mrs. 'Arris, and my old man would've bin dar there too 'elpin', but I've giv' 'im a bit of work ter do fer me at 'ome fer a change; there's lots of washin' up fer him."

"That's orlight fer you, Mrs. 'Unt, but wot about 'im 'elpin' the publick break the strike?"

"Well, Mrs. 'Arris, I'm goin' ter 'elp the publick break the strike, least-ways me an' my old man's a goin' ter do it betwixt us."

"If your old man does your work, Mrs. 'Unt, and you as a bit of a 'oliday, I don't call that breakin' the strike and 'elpin' the publick. I calls that 'elpin' yerself, that's wot I calls it, an' I can't say no other, so that's orl ababt it, Mrs. 'Unt."

"No, it ain't orl ababt it, Mrs. 'Arris."

"Ow d'yer mike that art, Mrs. 'Unt?"

"Well, yer see, Mrs. 'Arris, I'm a doin' voluntary work fer nothink meself dar at the South 'Northern, an' wot's more, I'm a enjoyin' it, though it is free, gratis, and fer nothink."

"Strike me pink, Mrs. 'Unt, that's the best I've 'eard fer a long time. Yer gits yer 'usband ter look arter things at 'ome, while you goes and works like a slave away somewhere. I don't see where you comes in at all, Mrs. 'Unt. It may be orlight fer yer 'usband. What are yer, Mrs. 'Unt, a station master or one of the directors in a fur coat and a 'eyeglass?"

"You kin larf orlight, Mrs. 'Arris, but if you kin stop yer face slippin' fer a minit or two, I'll tell yer orl ababt it."

"Orlight, Mrs. 'Unt, let's 'ear orl ababt it. If ever I 'eard anyone tork jest like a pucker book, it's you, Mrs. 'Unt, but I will allow you 'as more sense in yer 'ead than anyone would think, judgin' by yer dial."

"Meanin', Mrs. 'Arris?"

"Meanin' nothink, Mrs. 'Unt, but a figger o' speech, we knows one another, don't us?"

"Not arf, Mrs. 'Arris; shall us git on wiv the story, shall us?"

"Let's, Mrs. 'Unt."

"Well, Mrs. 'Arris, some ladies, as rot a canteen at the South 'Northern fer the volunteer workers, an' I'm lendin' of 'em an' 'and. There's me, and the Duchess of Groundsleed, an' a Countess, an' lots more on 'em."

"You 'as ter do the scrubbin' an' orl the rough work fer them there h'aristocrats, I s'pose, Mrs. 'Unt?"

"That's jest where yer wrong, Mrs. 'Arris. I s'erves at the bread an' butter, along wiv annuver lady or two, an' the Duchess and the Countess 'elps wiv the washin' h'up and the floor scrubbin' an' orl the rough work."

"Wot, Mrs. 'Unt, the Duchess and the Countess does the scrubbin'?"

"Well, you s'prisse me."

"It's true, all the same, Mrs. 'Arris. Well, I never, Mrs. 'Unt, but orl the same I s'pose it's the same wiv the men as it is among the ladies, Mrs. 'Unt. For my old man says at the East Midland, where he works at present, there's a Marks wot's un-laidin' trucks an' a Field-Marshal muckin' arf the stables."

"Jest fancy that, Mrs. 'Arris, fancy orl them grand toffs a d'yrin' their 'ands orl the day, then goin' 'ome at night an' sittin' darn to dinner wiv their coronets on their 'eads. It jest seems wonderful, don't it, Mrs. 'Arris?"

"Yess, Mrs. 'Unt, it do seem wonderful, but arter orl when the war was on, the toffs done the same in the trenches side by side wiv yourn an' mine."

"You're right there, Mrs. 'Arris, an' it jest shows 'ow when there's danger, orl classes are ready ter unite ter 'elp one annuver."

"It jest shows, Mrs. 'Unt, 'ow wrong it is fer these h'agitators ter stir h'up one class against 'other."

"It's our own class wot's doin' it on us, Mrs. 'Arris. Your 'usband don't work on the railway, nor mine neither, yet our 'usbands ain't earnin' nothink. As my old man was a sayin' yesterday, these 'ere strikers are a victimizin' their 'own class."

"Your 'usband's puckerly right, Mrs. 'Unt. The Duchess's puckerly depends on the sympathy of the publick, so my old man says, an' 'ow can they git the sympathy of the publick if they're ruinin' innocent workin' class people?"

"That's gospel true, Mrs. 'Arris."

"Wot made your old man stop at 'ome an' do the work fer you whilst you went out along o' them there toffs, Mrs. 'Unt?"

"Well, yer see, Mrs. 'Arris, we sort o' felt one on us orl ter 'elp at a time like this, an' I says ter meself it'd be a bit of a change fer me ter be doin' a bit at the station, an' I felt it 'ud be a bit of a change fer my old man ter be at 'ome an' do the cookin' and look arter the young uns. My old man jumped at it, Mrs. 'Arris, thort it 'ud be a soft job."

"Wot does 'e think ababt it now, Mrs. 'Unt?"

"Well, 'e's fair fed up wiv it, so 'e says, an' I kin well believe 'im."

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Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

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PUBLIC FUNDS FOR
SECTARIAN SCHOOLSText of Supreme Court Decision
Sets Forth Constitutional Vi-
olations by System Which
Permits Diversion of MoneySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court relating to the legality of the payment of public funds to Roman Catholic institutions to which dependent children are being sent by the juvenile court of Cook County gives a clear view of the system under which these payments take place and under which the Supreme Court held them not in violation of the Illinois constitutional prohibition against appropriations or payments from any public fund "in aid of any church or sectarian purpose."

The occasion of the decision referred to was the refusal of the Cook County Board to pay claims aggregating \$52,229.88 which two Roman Catholic institutions brought against it for the period of 1915-17, in which time the county had already appropriated and paid to the same institutions the sum of \$160,500. The Supreme Court ordered the county to pay the claims, holding they were "a charge upon the county imposed by law, without any action of the board whatever."

Opinion of the Court

The opinion of the court, delivered by Mr. Justice Duncan, began as follows: "Appellees, the St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls and the Polish Manual Training School for Boys, brought separate actions in assumpsit in the Circuit Court of Cook County against appellant, the County of Cook, to recover charges for unpaid tuition, maintenance, and care of dependent children committed to said schools by the juvenile branch of said Circuit Court in the years 1915, 1916, and 1917. The cases were consolidated for a hearing in the lower court and the trial was had before the court without a jury. Judgment was rendered in favor of the St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls in the sum of \$29,295.75 and in favor of the Polish Manual Training School for Boys in the sum of \$11,934.13."

"There is no controversy over the facts. The stipulated and proved facts, so far as material to the legal questions raised, are the following: Appellees, the St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls, owns and conducts in the County of Cook an industrial school for girls, and duly organized for that purpose under an act entitled, 'An Act to Aid Industrial Schools for Girls,' in force July 1, 1915, as amended. During the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, numerous girls duly admitted dependent by the Circuit Court (juvenile branch) of said county were committed by said court to said school under and by virtue of the provisions of said Industrial School Act, for all of whom appellee furnished and supplied tuition, care, and maintenance during all of said years at a per capita cost of \$15 and more per month for each girl. Appropriations were duly made by appellant for the year 1915 in the sum of \$27,000, which sum was paid out by appellant to appellee, leaving a balance unpaid for that year on appellee's claim of \$13,295.75. For the year 1916 appellant appropriated and paid to appellee upon its claim the sum of \$39,500, leaving a balance due appellee for that year of \$77,220.50. For the year 1917 appellant appropriated and paid to appellee on its claim the sum of \$27,500, leaving due it for that year \$8,222."

Amounts Appropriated

"The several amounts appropriated and paid by appellant to appellee for said years were estimated by the county board of appellant to be sufficient to pay appellee for all girls committed, as aforesaid, at the rate of \$15 per month for each girl—the sum charged by appellee in this claim—but the appropriations were insufficient to pay the sum as above shown, and appellee has failed to make, and has not at any time made, any other or further appropriations or payments to appellee."

"In all of the said years appellant made appropriations for nine other industrial schools for girls. In none of said years did the county provide or maintain any institution or place to which girls adjudged dependent must be lawfully committed. In none of those years did the State of Illinois have or maintain such an institution or place, except the state institution at Geneva."

"The children for whose care and maintenance appellee sues were committed by the Circuit Court to appellee's school from time to time during the latter months in 1915, 1916, and 1917 upon petitions filed by responsible citizens, usually a probation officer, in which proceedings the president of the board of commissioners of appellant was notified and in which he entered his appearance. The court found and decreed in each case that the child committed to the institution was dependent and was made ward of the court."

"Appellee's institution was built by private contributions, neither the county nor the State having contributed anything thereto, and is under the control of the (Roman) Catholic Church."

"Appellee was given certificates for all of said years by the Department of Public Welfare that it has examined into the management of the school according to Section 13 of an act entitled 'An Act to Regulate, Examine, and Control Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children,' and found that it was competent and had adequate facilities to care for its children."

Does Not Violate Constitution

"After holding that the payment of \$15 a month to industrial schools for girls conducted by any religious denomination 'does not violate that sec-

tion of the (Illinois) constitution prohibiting a donation of public funds to such denominational institutions,' the opinion of the court continued:

"It is argued by appellant that the sum of \$15 per month specified in said act to be paid is not a definite sum or charge per month fixed by law but is merely a sum or charge per month which the county cannot exceed, and that the sum per month that the county shall pay for such services is discretionary with the county board and that it is for it to determine and fix the sum to be paid. This contention cannot be sustained. The sum so fixed is just as definite as the amount fixed by law to be paid shorthand reporters for their official work in the Circuit Court, which is a specified amount per day. . . . The only thing not definitely determined and fixed by the statute is the aggregate amount that the county shall pay each year for such services, and in the very nature of things this amount cannot be so fixed. It is limited only by the amount of such services actually required, and the county board has no discretion in fixing either the amount paid per month for each child or the aggregate amount to be allowed. The statute positively provides that the county board shall allow and order the same paid out of the county treasury upon the proper officer rendering proper accounts therefor, quarterly. The fact, if such could be the fact, that the amount allowed by statute might in some cases be greater than the actual cost per girl to the institution does not render said section unconstitutional when applied to the facts in this case. The actual proof shows that it is less than the actual cost, and it is well known that said sum is very little, if any, over half the cost to maintain the girls at the state institution at Geneva. The Legislature evidently fixed said sum at a charge that would necessarily be less than the actual cost of such maintenance, instruction, and training. By the acts that are here in question the State and the county are saved millions of dollars that they would otherwise have to expend for building, maintaining and conducting institutions to have such children maintained, educated, and trained."

The remainder of the opinion dealt for the most part with points regarding taxes, county indebtedness and appropriations, chiefly technical.

TURKS ENSLAVE
ARMENIAN GIRLSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Miran Sevasly, chairman of the Armenian National Union, says that "while the Sheik 'U-Islam of Constantinople is issuing statements against alcoholism and in favor of abstinence and the Turkish Sultan and the pashas are reported to be curtailing the number of their wives, with the purpose of hoodwinking public opinion in America and creating a favorable atmosphere toward Turkey, the pashas, governors, officials, and hundreds of Turkish ringleaders in Asia Minor are still allowed to retain in their harems thousands of Armenian girls and women who were carried off during the deportation period."

"It is estimated that more than 100,000 Armenian girls are thus enslaved and that polygamy and slave trade in their worst forms are rampant throughout the entire length and breadth of the country over which the Turks continue to hold sway, against the laws of civilization and humanity, and which they claim by hypocritically invoking in their favor the policy of self-determination."

DALLAS ORGANIZING
AIR POLICE PATROLSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Dallas is organizing an aerial police patrol. Two airplanes have been secured and these will be equipped with wireless telephones with one receiving set attached to a police patrol wagon and the other to a piece of apparatus of the fire department. Capt. John W. Frost, former captain in the New York aerial police squad, has been placed in charge and instructed to organize an aerial force. The plan is to use the aerial police to report fires, and they may be used to patrol the city at night.

MANY SHIPS OF NAVY
IN NEED OF REPAIRS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The efficiency of many ships of the navy has been reduced by continuous operation during the war, and a large expenditure of money will be required to put them in repair. Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, says in his annual report. Activities of the bureau during the year have been marked by a "highly satisfactory prosecution of engine construction to meet the new shipbuilding program." Electrical propulsion, adopted for all future big ships, has resulted in a saving in fuel of about 20 per cent.

SEVEN-CENT FARE
CALLED TOO HIGHSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Illinois Public Utilities Commission has reduced street car fares on the surface lines to purchasers of tickets in blocks of 10 and 50. Ten tickets are sold for 65 cents, and 50 tickets at a rate of 6 cents each. Cash fares remain at 7 cents. Edward J. Brundage, Attorney-General of Illinois, in a statement published here, declares that the 7-cent fare is too high. He says that the figures and deductions which were presented to the commission by the attorney-general's office, in his opinion, warrant a much more substantial reduction.

LEGION OFFICERS
OPPOSE KREISLERRecall of New York Invitation
to Austrian Violinist Said to
Have Been Advised—Organ-
ization's Policy Is ExplainedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Opposition to Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, appearing here at the Hippodrome, on December 28, in a concert to be given for the benefit of the New York County organization of the American Legion, was expressed by officers of the national headquarters of the legion when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor made inquiries yesterday afternoon. It was pointed out that the resolution passed at the national convention in Minneapolis, Minnesota, recently, against the legion's giving encouragement to the resumption of German opera, to instruction of German in the public schools, to performances given by German and Austrian artists, and "to any other act which is calculated to bring the German quill," covers the ground and shows what the New York County organization ought to do.

Officials at the New York County headquarters, of whom inquiry was made late yesterday afternoon, refused to discuss the subject of Mr. Kreisler's proposed appearance at the Hippodrome under their auspices. Representatives of the business staff of the Hippodrome, of whom inquiry was made, said that so far as they knew, the arrangements for the appearance of Mr. Kreisler on December 28 with John McCormack, tenor, and with Mme. Geraldine Farrar, soprano, would stand.

A meeting is understood to have been held yesterday afternoon at which representatives of the Legion, and also representatives of the committee of citizens which is helping the Legion to start a building fund, were present. It was said that recall of the invitation to Mr. Kreisler to play at the concert was advised.

Among the points referred to by officials at national headquarters who discussed the case was the apparent inconsistency of attitude on the part of certain members of the Legion in New York who protested a few weeks ago against an opera company giving productions in the German language at the Lexington Theater, and who today are arranging to accept the proceeds of a concert at which a man formerly in the Austrian army takes part as a player. It was remarked further that Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant of the Legion, had indicated disapproval of Mr. Kreisler's participation in the New York concert in a telegram which he sent to the post at Louisville, Kentucky, and that Franklin D'Olier, national commander of the Legion, had stated his views in opposition to projects of the kind in a telegram which he sent on Tuesday night to all state organizations.

The state commander's telegram, copies of which were given out to the press, quotes the Minneapolis resolution regarding the public appearance of German and Austrian performers, and says:

"Whenever circumstances warrant the American Legion, through its state, departmental and local posts, taking steps to carry out the spirit of this resolution, such action should be taken through the constituted authorities of law and order."

"The action already taken by several American Legion posts in accordance with this resolution is commended to the Legion at large."

OPPOSITION TO
ANTI-STRIKE BILLSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Representatives of Labor continued yesterday their opposition to the proposed Anti-Strike Bill, directed at employees of publicly controlled street car lines. Hearings are being held before the legislative committee on legal affairs. L. W. E. Kimball, representing the Electrical Workers Union of Boston, protested that the proposed bill not only makes strikes illegal but makes the blacklist legal. If it is wrong for street car men to strike, he held, it is equally wrong for the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway to withdraw all service from the streets of Lawrence, Massachusetts, as it did yesterday. Whitfield Tuck said that it would merely add to industrial unrest to put the bill on the statute books.

Meanwhile, a draft of a bill was submitted in the House of Representatives as a "petition in aid" of the Anti-Strike Bill, which would make it unlawful for any employee to quit work without giving 30 days notice, except for reasons not connected with questions of wages, hours and working conditions.

ALFORD PROFESSOR NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Alford professorship at Harvard University, which was occupied by Prof. Josiah Royce, has been given to Prof. William Ernest Hocking '01, by the government board of the university. Professor Hocking began his teaching career as instructor in the history and philosophy of religion at the Andover Theological Seminary. Later as assistant and professor of philosophy he served the University of California and Yale University. The Alford professorship of natural religion, moral philosophy and civil polity was endowed in 1789 by Edmund Trowbridge and Richard Carey, executors of the will of John Alford.

AERIAL PATROL OF FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—Conferences are to be held soon be-

tween officials of the Forestry Bureau in southern California, and United States Army aviation officials at March Field with a view to perfecting the aerial patrol of the national forests in this part of the State. Airplane patrol of both the Angeles and Cleveland Forest reserves by aviators from March Field was inaugurated last spring, being the first practical experiment of the sort in this country. It has worked so well that plans are in the making for greatly extending its usefulness.

SCHOOL PLEA FOR
CROATAN INDIANSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

FAYETTEVILLE, North Carolina—The state Board of Education and the state attorney-general will be appealed to by A. M. Moore, an attorney of this city, to permit the 25 or more Croatan Indian children of eastern Cumberland County to attend the public schools for white children. Under the law these Indian children are debarred from the white schools and racial pride will not allow them to go to the Negro schools.

According to tradition, the Croatan Indians are the descendants of Sir Walter Raleigh's lost colony and a tribe of Indians of the coast section of North Carolina. A colony of 117 persons, landed by Sir Walter on Roanoke Island in 1585, and of whose ultimate fate nothing definite was ever learned, is supposed to have taken refuge with friendly Indians upon neighboring islands, and to have eventually become absorbed into that tribe. The Croatans of today are, for the most part, poor. They are living chiefly in Robeson and Cumberland counties.

SUGAR RATIONING
IN NEW YORK CITYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One pound of sugar per person per month will be the ration until February, it was stated at the office of Arthur Williams, federal food administrator, who says that the shortage is so serious that unless federal action is taken sugar will cost 25 cents a pound in the spring. Every wholesaler should be getting one-half of his normal supply, he says, since 90,000,000 pounds were refined last week, half of which belong to Great Britain. Dealers who do not receive this quantity should notify the Sugar Equalization Board.

JOINT CHARITY FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—An eight-day canvass to provide \$3,500,000 to cover the combined charitable work of all denominational organizations in Cleveland closed last night with what is expected eventually to net \$4,000,000 subscribed, Charles E. Adams, chairman, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The surplus is to be given destitute Armenians and Jews.

"Never was there a time when people gave so freely," Mr. Adams added. "Over 95,000 people already have contributed, and former efforts seldom netted over \$1,500,000 for charity."

JURY'S REQUEST GRANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Gov. A. E. Smith has acceded to the request by the extraordinary grand jury that he appoint a special assistant district attorney as their counsel in place of the district attorney, Edward Swann, and has named George Gordon Battle for that place. The jury made it clear that they wished to investigate the district attorney's office.

LABOR SECRETARY A MEMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, has accepted an appointment by the Governor of Pennsylvania as a member of the commission on constitutional amendment and revision for the State. Mr. Wilson is a citizen of Pennsylvania.

LABOR IN THE NEXT
PRESIDENTIAL FIGHTCalifornia Leader Forecasts Or-
ganization of National Party
and Its Participation in the
Coming Campaign in 1920Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—"There is not much doubt that a National Labor Party will be organized, and if Congress passes the anti-strike measure in connection with the railroad industry, as there is every reason to believe that it will, such a party will in all probability be formed in time to take part in the next presidential campaign," said Paul Scharenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, who was a member of President Wilson's recent industrial conference in Washington. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he said, "My reason for believing this," he said, "is the fact that such a piece of legislation would clinch the growing belief in the ranks of organized Labor that Labor need not expect fair treatment from the hands of either of the old political parties. And when such an organization is formed it will be something more than a hope-to-accomplish-something body—it will be a real full-grown political party from the start, for the reason that it will embrace not only the American Federation of Labor group, but the great railroad brotherhoods as well. In fact, these railroad brotherhoods have already signified their intention to stand with the American Federation of Labor in any program that may be worked out for the advancement of the interests of Labor generally. Then, of course, such a political party would draw to it such important movements as the Non-Partisan League in the northwest section of the country."

"The nucleus of such a national Labor organization is already formed in California in the California Union of Producers and Consumers, which is made up of the State Federation of Labor, the Farmers Union, and the Pacific Cooperative League. Furthermore, the Pacific coast branches of the railroad brotherhoods have already started negotiations for affiliation with the California Producers and Consumers Union for economic and political purposes."

"One very illuminating thing was learned in the course of the discussions, and that was the fact that the great contest is not between Labor and the real employers of Labor but between Labor and the great financial interests behind some of the big industries. The conference would have accomplished something basic and constructive if it had not been for a few men of that type, of which Judge E. H. Gary, head of the Steel Trust, is an excellent example. These are the hired men of the big financial groups and it is with them, rather than with the genuine employers who come in actual contact with their employees, that Labor will have to contend in the coming months."

EMPLOYEES URGE
INCREASE IN RATESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The employees of a traction company, rather than the management of the company, applying to the state public utilities commission for an increase in fares, is the novel situation which has arisen between the Utah Light and Traction Company and its workers as a result of the men being denied an increase of wages.

When the employees recently asked for an increase, the Utah Light and Traction Company replied that it was impossible to grant the demands in that the revenue derived by the com-

pany would not allow for increased expenditure. As a consequence, the employees, of the company which operates the street car system in Salt Lake City, have applied to the public utilities commission to arrange a hearing with a view to advancing the street car fares to allow the men to receive increased wages.

RAILWAYMEN TO
DISCUSS OVERTIMESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Seven hundred railroad chairmen and chiefs of the four railway employees' organizations will spend Thanksgiving Day in an effort to agree with the Director-General of Railroads' rule against charging time and one-half for overtime, was the word that came from Engineers Hall at the close of yesterday's deliberations. "The chairmen agreed Wednesday practically to accept the federal director's ruling on a standard rule for crews held away from home terminals beyond a given period, but they got into a heated argument over Hines' eliminations of the overtime charges proposed by the men, and we adjourned until Thursday morning to cool off," is the way W. C. Lee, president of the Railway Trainmen, explained the situation.

SAY STRIKERS' AIMS
ARE REVOLUTIONARYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has issued a statement charging that the real purpose of the leaders of the San Francisco waterfront strike is not to effect a change in wages or working conditions, but to "set forward the revolutionary movement which has for its aim the disruption and overthrow of the political and economic systems of this country." The Chamber calls upon the citizens for financial support in its attempt to break the strike, and states that it will in the future take such action whenever, as it says, "radical minority forces within the ranks of organized Labor seek to overturn the present political and economic order in this country."

LITTLE UNREST FOUND IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Department of Justice agents in Dallas and other Texas cities have been cooperating with officials in other sections of the country in the nation-wide drive on radicals, but it is announced from the office of the United States Marshal that no ultra-radicals or dangerous alien anarchists have been located in Texas. Not one arrest has been reported, and little unrest among the laboring classes in this State has been found.

INCREASED TAX ASSESSMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—This city's increased tax assessment, which will amount in round numbers to about \$100,000,000 for next year, is causing no little concern among owners of small homes, and protests have begun to flood the board of revision of taxes. From the present outlook it appears that small homes will have to bear at least half the burden of the increase and the valuation on these properties is being boosted from 15 per cent up to as high as 60 per cent.

LIBERAL VIEW OF
NEW LABOR PARTYIts Formation Seen as Indication
of Appreciation of Need of
Real "Opposition," in Order
to Obtain Economic ReformSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National Labor Party convention, said Allen McCurdy, secretary of the Committee of Forty-Eight, which will hold a convention of its own soon, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is evidence of the fact that Labor has turned to political action as the method for proper solution of industrial and economic questions.

"This is perhaps the first formal indication," continued Mr. McCurdy, "of that reorganization of existing political opinion which the present situation demands. Not only Labor, but American citizens of every class, have felt for years that the Democratic and Republican parties do not represent the real clash of interests and convictions which exists in the minds of the people. Both Republican and Democratic parties have been supported in the past by men and women who today are convinced that neither party stands for the principles or the program in which they believe. Such persons have for neither major party any loyalty; they have long since joined the ranks of 'independent voters,' whose increasing numbers puzzle machine politicians."

"The time has come when these 'independent' voters are willing to organize in an independent political movement for the achievement of those changes and reforms which they now see as imperative if America is to solve her grave difficulties and keep abreast of the march of the world. The time has gone by when the hope of action through slow pressure on one or the other of the old political parties satisfies men and women who are keenly alive to the real trend of affairs. Thoughtful and well-informed people recognize today that for many years there has been no actual opposition party in the political life of America, that the development of such an opposition party would be the most healthy sign that the country could manifest today, and that so far as they personally are concerned, they cannot be content, in the present serious crisis, and with the true situation revealing itself so clearly from day to day, to support half measures or quarter measures any longer. They must have a party of their own, a program which they have helped to formulate, a political formula to which they can give whole-hearted allegiance."

"The division must come on a basis of economic issues. Both of the old political parties stand on the same economic ground, and derive their support from the same sort of economic forces and interests. What the situation desperately needs is a political party dedicated, as it were, to the economic opposition."

"There can be no question that the difficulties in which America finds herself, in company with the rest of the world, are largely economic, and that the problems which she faces must be solved to a great extent on economic ground. How can this be accomplished at all through political channels, save by virtue of a politico-economic opposition?"



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TECHNICAL SCHOOL TO FURNISH ADVICE

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Inaugurates Plan by Which It May Be Retained as Consultant by Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—A plan by which it may be retained in a consultant capacity by corporations and industries, has been devised by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. It is a method providing for a closer cooperation between industry and education. While it has for its immediate objective the raising of an endowment fund to provide more adequate salaries for its instructing staff, the plan is also significant of the trend toward effecting a more intimate and mutually advantageous relation between education and the economic and social forces. The institute describes its purpose as follows:

"Briefly stated, the Technology plan of education, as it is called, consists of the institute being retained in a consultant capacity, on an annual salary basis, by the various industries. In return for the fee, Technology agrees to permit the corporations retaining her to make use of the institute's extensive library, files and plant, and to consult with the members of her staff and faculty on problems pertaining immediately to the business of the company. In addition the institute will place at the disposal of these industries a record of the qualifications, experiences and special knowledge of her alumni which is likely to be of value to them, will advise and assist the various companies in obtaining information as to where special knowledge and experience in any given subject may be obtained, and will give them the first opportunity of securing the services of Tech men.

Designed to Eliminate Delay
"Technology's plan was really necessitated by the element of time which governs certain large bequests made to her, and is designed to eliminate the delay, which would result, were certain large corporations, who actually want to give to Tech, compelled to await the action of their stockholders, as would be necessary were the contributions to take the form of a gift. One individual contribution of \$3,000,000 is made directly conditional upon Technology's raising a like amount by January 1, 1920.

"At various times, a question has been raised as to the legality of gifts made to educational endowment funds by corporations acting without the express consent of their stockholders, and the Technology plan is, in its first aspect, a method by which such gifts may be legally made, since according to its provisions, the endowment takes the form of a fee, given for services rendered. In other words, the entire institute is retained in the same manner as though it was a private firm of consulting engineers.

"Considered in its broader aspect, however, the Technology plan is essentially the Americanization of a German idea. In Germany, both the technical school and the industry were subsidized by the government and both, in the sense and to the extent that they were subsidized, were absorbed by the government. The result was the welding of a homogeneous mass, whose value to German came of Welt-Politik was manifest long before the war, and which was wholly responsible for the advantage gained by the Central Powers in the early years of the struggle. The great defeat in the German system was its autocratic nature, and the Technology plan might be described as the democratization of an autocratic idea.

Based Upon Reciprocity

"Technology's plan is based upon the fundamental of reciprocity. The nation's strength lies in the nation's industries and the industries depend upon the technical schools for their leaders. To quote Matthew C. Brush, president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation: 'Not, therefore, on the basis of charity, sympathy or philanthropy, should individuals or concerns assist in the maintenance of the institute (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), but for the primary reason of maintaining their respective businesses at a high commercial and profitable standard.'

"In effect, Technology says this to industry: 'This institute is a source of supply for the most important element in your organization—trained men. We have furnished the men to whom you turn for new and more efficient methods of production. Your need for men such as we produce is constantly increasing. If this school is to furnish its quota of these men, funds are necessary. Therefore, it is from you, who gain most from the efforts of technically trained men, that we expect to raise the major portion of the money, and in order that your contribution to the fund may be above a suspicion of charity or philanthropy, we will contract to render certain specific services in consideration of an annual retaining fee.'

"One immediate result of its adoption is, that carried to success and its full fruition, it will make Technology independent of personal bequests and free her from the necessity for periodic appeals to the State or general public for monetary aid."

A. G. GARDINER ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The security of France and of the world is based upon a common security, as embodied in a League of Nations, declared A. G. Gardiner, former editor of The Daily News of London, speaking before the Harvard Liberal Club yesterday. Mr. Gardiner said that the results of former treaties had shown

the world that the terms of a treaty could not be left to military men; that doubtless Marshal Foch spoke as he did recently regarding the holding of the left bank of the Rhine for all time as a permanent security against German aggression, because of the failure of the United States Senate to approve the League of Nations; that the League, and not militarism, nor isolation, nor economic organization, was the promised security evolving from the war; and that a great part of the world was hoping it would not take another terrible conflict to prove it. He declared that the League was not out of tune with Americanism, but instead was the very outgrowth and extension of the American idea, and the nations of the earth must now unite, as the states did, or the alternative was awful to conjecture.



Planting rice in Java

CUTTING THE RICE HARVEST IN JAVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
To see the most primitive methods of rice cultivation one must go to Java. The sawahs or paddy fields which are seen everywhere—there are about 5,000,000 acres of them in the island—are much the same as in other countries of the East, and form an equally important part of the agriculture of the rice-eating nations; but the method of reaping is fortunately almost unknown at the present day in any other region. As a result, the Javanese are still obliged to import large quantities of the grain from Saigon and Singapore to make up their own deficit.

The planting is done as usual, rows of women wading down the fields of soft mud and inserting little bunches of seedlings at regular intervals. With the harvesting of the crop comes the unique sight of a crowd of Javanese men, women, and children coming out of the neighboring hamlets into the first ripe field and then each in succession as it ripens. The stems are cut one by one about three feet from the ground, each ear being deftly severed with a little curved knife and stacked in small bundles to dry.

JEWES ARE URGED TO DEFEND AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Addressing a large gathering of Jews in Grand Army Hall, under the auspices of Springfield Lodge, Independent B'nai Brith, Alexander Brin, editor of The Jewish Advocate of Boston, declared that the Jews of America should be among the foremost to rise in the defense of American institutions.

"To those of us who have ears to hear and a conscience to quicken us," said Mr. Brin, "a call comes today to battle for the preservation of the ideals of life and service for which the founders of this Republic fought, a call to the defense of that which is fundamentally and worthily American, a call for the protection of that which we term American idealism. True Americanism is the hope of civilization in the present crisis.

"To no class of people has America meant so much as to the Jewish people. No man loves his country more passionately than the American Jew. In no country on the face of the earth have Jews been afforded the enjoyment of greater blessings than in the United States. Nowhere under the sun have the rights of civil and religious liberty been more zealously guarded than here, and no citizens have been more appreciative of this great and generous privilege than the Jews."

CP OS
TO EUROPE
From St. John, N. B.
To LIVERPOOL—Metagama Dec. 4
HAYRE—Gramplan Dec. 7
LIVERPOOL—Corleau Dec. 13
GLASGOW—Frederian Dec. 16
GLASGOW—Sicilian Dec. 18
LIVERPOOL—Empress of France Dec. 19
TO THE ORIENT
FROM VANCOUVER
To TOKYO—Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Empress of Japan Dec. 18
Empress of Asia Dec. 22
CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
Apply Local Agents

SOUTH DAKOTA TO MAKE CHOICE SOON

State Conventions Announced for December 2 Will Designate Presidential Electors—Non-Partisan League Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—By reason of its new primary law, South Dakota may gain the distinction of being the first State in the Union to express itself on presidential candi-

conference with Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, who said yesterday that Mr. Osborne's work at Portsmouth had been excellent and his methods would be continued. The offenses of many men in the naval prison, Mr. Daniels explained, were not criminal in intent. Overstaying leaves or acts by youths in moments of anger, he said, were responsible for a good many of the sentences. Mr. Osborne had worked out a system of getting such offenders, and even those who were more hardened, back to a right viewpoint.

While some of the men who had been returned to the service as reformed had reverted to the conduct which caused their imprisonment, the first instance, Mr. Daniels did not think the percentage of these was high.

Under the terms of the Richards law, the state conventions to be held at Pierre on December 2 will designate presidential electors for the different parties. Newspapers of the State are giving space to two candidates, Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois and Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood. The latter will receive the majority proposal indorsement at the state proposal meeting at Pierre, December 2, on the face of reports now received from Republican committeemen. Of 51,000 votes to be cast, the canvass now shows: Wood, 30,000; Lowden, 8,000, with others not heard from. While this is the first state expression, voters who will decide in the March primary are not bound by this indorsement, but presidential candidate electors must file a petition to participate in March primary.

The strength of the Non-Partisan League in this State, as yet an undetermined factor, is appearing to give the old parties some concern. The league has announced that it will this year rely on its own strength without any attempt at fusion with others, but so far no inkling of whom its members would likely support for the presidency has cropped out. The league is operating quietly, has its own political organization known as the Workingman's Non-Partisan League, by which it hopes to lead the union and unorganized labor vote of the State to combine with the farmers of the original league. This independent organization was formed after attempts to swing union labor bodies into line with the league had failed, union leaders holding that the unions as such, could not indorse any other party, but the members would feel free to unite in a separate political body. Any considerable membership for the latter, whose state headquarters have been opened at Aberdeen, with branches in the principal cities of the State, would prove a formidable political force in the State, if acting as intended, in conjunction with the Farmers Non-Partisan League.

The Farmers Non-Partisan League claims a membership of over 30,000 in South Dakota of 16 memberships. The new body set its dues at \$4 per year and claims to be enrolling workmen at a rapid rate.

OSBORNE METHODS ARE GIVEN PRAISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Thomas Mott Osborne, who has been active in prison reform work generally, and in recent months at the United States naval prison at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has been in

DUDLEY F. MALONE REFUSED HEARING

Lusk Committee, Charging Him With Discourtesy, Declines to Listen to His Protest at an Alleged Insinuation Against Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
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The testimony to which Mr. Malone objected was as follows:

Mr. Newton—Do you know that Mr. Malone has been speaking?

Mr. Martens—Yes.

Q. Has been speaking for recognition of Soviet Russia?

A. Yes.

Q. Wasn't this \$1000 paid to him for that service?

A. No, Mr. Newton. (Mr. Martens says he said here: "I regard that as an insult to Mr. Malone," but the official record does not show this.) I would prefer Mr. Malone to answer this question himself, but anyhow it was not expressly mentioned.

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Q. Has he ever made any since he got that?

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Mr. Malone was sworn but got no further than the opening sentence of his statement before Mr. Newton interrupted him, declaring that such criticism of the committee was out of order unless based on the testimony. He said nobody had been unfair to Mr. Malone. The chairman, Assemblyman Louis M. Martin, upheld Mr. Newton, charging Mr. Malone with being discourteous. Mr. Malone reiterated that he was addressing the committee, not Mr. Newton, and that he had come to protect himself against Mr. Newton's alleged insinuation. The chair ordered Mr. Malone to leave the stand, which he did, after again insisting that he had a right to speak and saying that the committee would hear more from him if there were more such insinuations.

Statement Given to Press

Mr. Malone then gave his statement to the press. It is said that he had never received a cent for any speech on political or economic questions under any auspices, during the 12 years of his political career. His political and economic opinions could not be purchased. The methods of the committee's counsel had merited emphatic and public rebuke. He had gladly given advice to Mr. Martens, as had other members of the New York bar.

He pointed out that the Constitution safeguarded the right of every alien and citizen to counsel and legal advice.

Dr. Meslig's Loans

At his request Mr. Martens was excused until December 4. Dr. Michael Meslig of this city, of whom Mr. Martens testified on Tuesday, he borrowed \$2500, said he had lent money to the "Novy Mir," a local Russian paper of which he was "treasurer." He did not know that the "Novy Mir" was the official organ of the Communist Party of America. It bore the seal of that party, as others did. It was

The Chinese are bitter against Japan, and the talk that the Chinese and Japanese will unite and become a yellow peril to the world, Mr. Sallor declared, is nonsense. The Chinese will not unite with the Japanese and they do not want to fight, he said, but if they are cornered they will do so.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Thomas Mott Osborne, who has been active in prison reform work generally, and in recent months at the United States naval prison at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has been in

DUDLEY F. MALONE REFUSED HEARING

Lusk Committee, Charging Him With Discourtesy, Declines to Listen to His Protest at an Alleged Insinuation Against Him

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RADICAL AIMS TO BE SURVEYED

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Says It Plans to Resist Any Movement Appearing to Be Directed at Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—"Whenever it shall appear that any movement by any body of men is aimed at the overthrow of our government and the destruction of our institutions, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will resist such movement to the utmost, and will rely upon public opinion for justification of its action," says this organization in an announcement to the public.

In accordance with this policy, the San Francisco chamber has given out what it regards as sufficient evidence that two strikes now in progress on the Pacific coast—the San Francisco waterfront strike and that against the Pacific Coast Merchant Tailors Association—are not primarily controversies to better wage or working conditions, but are rather attempts to effect a revolution.

"It has been determined by painstaking investigation that the tailors' strike demands are not only unreasonable but deliberately so, and that they are set forward as a very thin cloak to cover the revolutionary purpose of overthrow the existing economic and political systems of this country, and to set up in their place a soviet control of industry and government," says the chamber. "It is made perfectly plain by the recorded facts," says this organization, "that the aim and purpose of the radicals within the tailors' unions is to gain effective control of their employers' business."

As proof of its contentions the Chamber of Commerce presents the following statements which, it says, are extracts taken from demands made upon the employers by the unions:

"It two-thirds of the members of a shop by secret vote agree on the recall of a foreman they shall be sustained by the local union in refusing to work until such foreman is removed. On and after September 15, 1919, all employers shall have their work made in their own shops by the weekly system and all contract work shall be abolished; all help must be employed through the union office; no overtime work shall be performed after 12 noon, on Saturdays; all employees shall be members of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America; not more than four hours overtime shall be allowed in any one week; no member of a journeymen tailors union to be discharged after working two weeks without consent of the local grievance committee; seven days' notice shall be required of either party for proposed changes in this agreement."

Explosives Seized in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A secret laboratory containing stores of TNT and other explosives was found by agents of the Department of Justice this week in another raid on the headquarters of the Union of Russian Workers. Three large books containing names of thousands of men all over the country, believed to constitute the membership of the organization, were seized, together with tons of literature and the explosives.

**ACTION ON DAYLIGHT
SAVING BILL IS URGED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—The mayors of the principal cities of Connecticut, led by Mayor Kinsella of Hartford, have petitioned Governor Holcomb to call an extra session of the General Assembly to consider the daylight-saving plan in order that there may be a uniform law on this matter throughout the State.

The petition was the outcome of the recent Connecticut mayors' conference when the mayors of all the large cities agreed to ask the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of passing a daylight-saving statute.

In the communication to Governor Holcomb the principal reasons given why daylight saving should go into effect throughout the State, were: saving in the cost of electricity to the householders of Connecticut, additional work for the home gardeners, an additional hour of recreation and sport in the long summer evenings, and lastly a great help to the manufacturers in efficiency and economy.

**SOUTHERN ASPIRANTS
FOR CONGRESS SEAT**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—Governor Bickett has announced December 16 for the ninth district congressional election to choose a successor to Edwin Y. Webb, who resigned recently in order to accept a federal district judgeship, with headquarters in Charlotte. Six or eight organization Democrats are aspirants for congressional honor, while one, Marvin Ritch of this city, a textile labor organizer, will enter the race as an independent Democrat. The Republicans will also enter a candidate. Mr. Ritch is now under heavy bond to appear in Stanley County Court to answer to an indictment charging inciting to riot in connection with labor troubles among the textile workers at Albemarle, Stanley County.

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BRITISH DOMESTIC SERVICE PROBLEM

Attempts Are Made to Get Domestic Assistants by Training Girls and Recommending a Scale of Hours and Wages

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The domestic assistant problem, big enough before the war, has become far more acute since peace was declared. During the period of stress domestic servants left their situations in great numbers to help in the manufacture of munitions, or to perform some other national service, receiving in many cases far higher remuneration for their labor than they had obtained in their former employment. During the special service period also the hours of labor were fixed, and the worker had, in consequence, much more free time than before to spend in any way she liked. Moreover, during the abnormal time the whole fabric of society was undergoing tremendous modification, a far keener, democratic sense was developing, and the endeavor was being made to give it practical expression. All of this has tended to make the domestic assistant problem the difficult one it undoubtedly is at the moment.

The Ministry of Labor is dealing with great numbers of unemployed women at present, and the situation in Glasgow, as in many another large industrial center, is having the attention of the Divisional Council for Demobilization and Resettlement. The council has felt that although "many women's industries may, later, be in a position to absorb considerable numbers of workers when the difficulties connected with the lack of raw material, the release of pivotal men, etc., have been removed," the industry which can be dealt with most promptly is that of domestic employment.

Many Requests for Workers

At the employment exchanges throughout the country, numerous requests are lodged for domestic workers, but the fact that many of the vacancies are left unfilled, when thousands of women remain unemployed, has indicated to the Divisional Council that this kind of work does not commend itself to the large majority of women workers. The council has gone very fully into the question from both the employers' and the workers' points of view; and after careful consideration has decided upon a scheme which it hopes may be "used" as a working basis for negotiation between employers and domestic workers.

Not content with this, the Ministry of Labor, in its endeavor to reduce unemployment, and to aid in the solution of the domestic help problem, has approved the inauguration in Glasgow of a further scheme to train women as domestic assistants. As is well known, most of the girls who enter upon domestic service are unskilled; and this scheme will be an attempt to train them so that they may be enabled to accept situations at suitable wages. The secretary, Miss Catherine J. R. Smith, of the Women's Standing Sub-Committee of the Glasgow Employment Committee, which is specially interested in the scheme, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that classes would be formed at the Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science early in November. The classes will not interfere with the regular work of the college. They will be conducted entirely separately. They will be available for all genuinely unemployed women who are, or have been, in receipt of out-of-work allowance.

Details of Training Courses

The courses of study will consist of lessons in cookery, laundry work, housework, patching, mending, and darning; and lectures on household management and method, along with cookery and laundry work demonstrations, will be given. As the instructors are qualified teachers of experience, the best results are anticipated. At the end of the course, which will extend to 12 weeks, certificates of proficiency will be granted to those students who have reached the required standard of attainment. During the period of training each student will receive a maintenance grant of £1 per week; and the traveling expenses of those living more than two miles and not more than 15 miles from the training center will be paid. The classes will be conducted during five days each week between 9:45 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., with one hour off for lunch each day. The scheme has much to recommend it. Those who receive the training should feel themselves better able to undertake the by no means irksome duties of the household, and those who employ them will know that they are not dealing with unskilled labor.

The other scheme, already referred to, of "recommendations as to wages and conditions in domestic employment," is an attempt to set up standards acceptable to both employers and employed. One section of it deals with "qualified resident domestic assistants," and recommends the following rates of pay for those "in households where not more than three are employed." If 18 years and upward: Cooks, £24-£45; table maids, house maids, laundry maids, house table maids, etc., £24-£35; one assistant or cook-general, £24-£40. Where a certificate of proficiency has not been obtained, a term of apprenticeship must be served to be paid at rates varying with age. Thus, between 15-16 years the rate will be £16, and it will increase by £1 yearly until 19 years, and will then be £20. Any girl without a certificate of apprenticeship

starting after 19 will be paid at the maximum rate of £20 until two years' apprenticeship has been served.

Yearly Holiday Proposed

Another section deals with holidays, and advises that these be at the rate of a fortnight yearly, with wages and board wages at a minimum of 12s. 6d. per week. Employers are asked to keep in view "the desirability of allowing assistants uninterrupted time for meals." They should be allowed two hours off daily, or an equivalent by arrangement, and assistants must cooperate as regards the interchange of duties to enable the household affairs to be carried on without interruption. A half holiday should be given weekly from 2:30 p. m. A morning and an afternoon and evening should be given off on alternate Sundays; and a week-end from midday on Saturday to Monday morning, or a night away once a quarter.

It is proposed that non-resident domestic workers should be paid an equivalent of from £24 to £40 per annum, for a week of six days, working not less than eight hours per day, and receiving three meals, or 10 hours including meals. Should meals not be provided, an additional allowance of 1s. 6d. be given. These hours do not provide for "off time," but provision should be made to allow an assistant to have one half day per week. The rate of pay for daily workers is put at from 7d. to 9d. per hour, with 1d. per hour extra for washing. The general work is paid by the day, the rate recommended is from 2s. 6d. to 5s. plus 1s. 6d. if without meals.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS DEMAND BIG ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Questions affecting pay and conditions in the drapery trade were discussed at a special conference in London arranged by the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks. Mr. D. W. H. R. of Birmingham, president of the union, referring to the recent award of the Court of Arbitration in connection with the employees in the textile trades, said that it foretold the doom of bargaining for increased wages and better conditions. The union, he said, must fix conditions of service and stick to them, and be prepared if all else failed, to support them by legitimate trade union action.

Mr. P. C. Hoffman, a member of the executive committee, declared that their members must not be in a worse position, relatively speaking, than they had been before the war. They must go on until they obtained an increase of 100 to 120 per cent on pre-war earnings. With regard to the "living in" system, he proposed the appointment of control committees for all "living in" establishments so that employees might have a controlling voice in connection with the money that was being spent.

P. V. Burridge, principal of the London County Council Central School of Arts and Crafts, urged the increase of quality as well as quantity in production. They must all cooperate with the one aim of quality of production, and the children should be taught to understand that work must be to promote production, that production must be honest, and that manual skill was the true creative activity.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the earnings of employees who were in receipt of less than 70s. a week before the war should be advanced by at least 120 per cent.

With regard to the question of adult wages, Mr. Hoffman moved that the wage rates up to 55s. at 24 years of age, proposed by the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, would form a useful basis of settlement, but unless it were extended beyond that age it must be considered unsatisfactory. The resolution went on to say that if the drapers would agree to a minimum rate based on the union's national scale, 66s. in the provinces and 71s. in London for men at 28 years of age, and that where total earnings did not bring the employee up to this rate per week, he should be brought up to it, the offer could be accepted.

After a brisk discussion, the resolution was carried by a large majority.

MAGYAR STATESMAN OPPOSES REACTION

Anti-Hapsburg Movement in Hungary Is Led by the Social Democrats, Who Are Seeking Rapprochement With Czechs

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Tzcho-Slovakia

PRAGUE, Tzcho-Slovakia.—Responding to the greetings of the Mayor of the city on the occasion of his recent visit to the ancient Town Hall of Prague, President Masaryk spoke of the mission of Prague in the new central Europe; he predicted that Prague will become again the center of the East and the West. It seems that his prediction is fast coming true; already today the beautiful city, on the Vltava River, formerly the Moldau, is crowded with foreign guests of all political and national denominations.

Some of them have come on special political missions, others to study conditions, and still others to "get a little fresh air," as one of them puts it, after having breathed for a time the depressing atmosphere of Vienna, or Berlin, or Budapest. One of those, who came, or at least says that he came, "to study conditions," is the Magyar statesman, professor of the University of Budapest, Dr. Oscar Jaszky, who reached Prague a short time ago, accompanied by the former Magyar Minister of Finance in the Karolyi Cabinet, Dr. Paul Szendy. Dr. Jaszky, who was in the Karolyi Cabinet before the Bolshevik coup d'état, was before and during the war the head of the Magyar Radical Party. His party was not very strong, but had quite an influence, having gathered under Dr. Jaszky's leadership the majority of the Magyar "Intelligentsia." This majority was of course Jewish, as Jews appear to predominate among the Magyar educated classes.

During the war, when defeat could already be seen on the horizon, Dr. Jaszky warned the government to solve the problem of nationalities in Hungary by giving the different nationalities cultural autonomy and as many rights as they could without injuring the idea of the Hungarian State. The Magyar gentry, however, blinded by their idea of conquest and by their hatred of everything that was not Magyar, would not listen to him, and thus brought about the break-up of the crown of St. Stephen.

Alliance Favored With Czechs

According to Magyar and Polish newspapers, Dr. Jaszky came to Prague to negotiate with Count Karolyi for the return of the Karolyi Government. Dr. Jaszky denies the truth of this report, but there may be a modicum of truth in the statement. He is known to have joined the anti-Hapsburg movement in Hungary, which is led by the Social Democrats, and to have endeavored to bring about an understanding between the latter and Count Karolyi, who has not yet lost his popularity in Hungary, with a view to forming a democratic bloc. The object of this bloc would be to build up Hungary on the basis of cooperation and good relations with its neighbors.

He favors, like Count Karolyi and the Social Democrats, the strong faction under the leadership of Mr. Diner Denes, an alliance of Hungary with Tzcho-Slovakia, Rumania, and possibly Jugo-Slavia, and it is possible that his visit to Prague had something to do with this plan. Count Karolyi, a few months ago, also came "to study conditions" in Tzcho-Slovakia, and stayed, and Dr. Jaszky does not deny having spoken with him here. Count Karolyi is at present at a summer resort in Dubi near Teplice in Bohemia.

This Karolyi-Jaszky-Denes combination is known to be working for a rapprochement with the Tzcho Socialist bloc for the establishment of friendly cooperation between the two countries, and two Magyar Social Democrats, Mr. Buchinger and Paul Gorami, are on their way to Prague to begin pourparlers with the Czechs. There is no reason to doubt the successful outcome of these negotiations, as the monarchial movement is growing in Hungary, and is equally dangerous to the democracy of Tzcho-Slovakia. It was this danger that the representative of The Christian Science Monitor came to discuss with Dr.

Jaszky on visiting him in his hotel at Vlacavske Square. At first Dr. Jaszky was rather reluctant about giving an interview at all, but after a while he was convinced that it would be for the good of his cause to give it some publicity, and he spoke very frankly. When asked about the monarchial movement in Hungary, Dr. Jaszky was very emphatic in pointing to the dangers from this movement, if victorious, not only to Hungary, but also to its neighbors. General Horthy, who was moving toward Budapest with his white guards, represented the blackest force of reaction; it was plainly his purpose to reestablish a monarchy in Hungary, and to restore the Hapsburgs to the Hungarian throne. If reaction triumphed in Hungary, it would be more dangerous to the neighboring democracies than was Communism; as the imperialistic elements which are associated with reaction would initiate a series of new wars, and not stop until they reconquered Slovakia from the Tzcho-Slovak Republic, Transylvania from the Rumanians, and the south from the Jugo-Slavs. He pointed out that this would mean no end of fighting in central Europe. The leaders of the movement were the old feudal lords, with Count Julius Andrássy and Count Windischgrätz at their head, who are afraid of losing their power, their privileges, and their wealth, and saw their salvation in reaction and the Hapsburgs.

All the democratic elements in Hungary were being pressed to the wall, and the people fed on lies about Count Karolyi, whose intentions were of the best, and who wished to build up Hungary on democratic lines. The military men, the old generals and officers, could not forget that Count Karolyi tried to introduce democratic ideas into the army. The reactionary element was trying to win popularity by dint of the persecution of the Bolsheviks and Jews; and of all its political opponents.

When asked about the relations of Hungary with the neighboring countries, especially with Tzcho-Slovakia, Dr. Jaszky expressed the wish for a harmonious cooperation of new Hungary with its neighbors, especially with the Tzcho-Slovaks and the Rumanians, both in the economic and political field. He spoke very highly of the Tzcho Republic, which he considers to be the most democratic and orderly among the new states, and will devote all his powers to bringing about a rapprochement between the Tzcho and Magyar peoples. He sees clearly that the new Magyar State cannot exist on the exalted chauvinism and hatred of its neighbors, on which the reactionary party is trying to feed it.

American Aid Required

He pointed out again and again that the victory of reaction in Hungary will mean a new war for Slovakia in the very near future. For President Masaryk, at whose immense popularity and influence with all parties in Tzcho-Slovakia he is astounded, he had words of warmest admiration; and he also spoke very highly of Dr. Edward Benes.

Finally, on being questioned as to the intentions of his party in regard to the United States and the Allies, Professor Jaszky said that in the western democracies he sees the only hope of Hungary, in fact, of all central Europe. He is endeavoring to get the ear of the United States and the Allies, to submit his plea for democracy, but up to the present all his attempts have been unsuccessful, because all the allied missions in Budapest, the American included, seem, strangely enough, to be misinformed, and are siding with the reactionary government of Premier Stephen Friedrich.

Once, however, democracy wins its cause in Hungary, Professor Jaszky foresees the best of relations between Hungary and the great democracies of the West.

BULGARIA MAKES SHOW OF INNOCENCE

Bulgarians Seem Incapable of Wrongdoing and Now Offer Former King and His Minister as Scapegoats

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The chief purpose of this article is to discuss the merits and demerits of the Bulgarian treaty, in so far as the conference has yet dared to make its terms public.

It was in response to the request of the Bulgarian delegation that the document was handed over to them at a public ceremony, and, since that Nation firmly believed in the value of advertisement, it should be profoundly grateful to Mr. Clemenceau for this concession. Speaking generally, it is not easy to understand what useful purpose is served by these performances, at which most of the delegates wear an expression of uncamouflaged boredom; but it has to be recognized that, in this particular instance, the private remission of the document would have denied General Theodoroff the opportunity of making a very interesting and remarkable speech.

Popular Scapegoats

The pleading was, of course, quite in accord with the political mentality of the Bulgarians. Whatever happens, they seem incapable of wrongdoing. They hold a scapegoat ever at hand, and on this occasion, the honor is shared by Ferdinand and Dr. V. Radoslavoff. We are asked to believe that these two miscreants led an entire nation astray, caused the people to forget their obligation to the countries which gave them birth, and reared them from infancy, imposed upon them alliance with Germany against their will, and forced them to fight against neighbors with whom, according to General Theodoroff, in his latest guise of injured innocence, they ardently desire reconciliation. We may perhaps be permitted to assume that Ferdinand and Radoslavoff also "doped" the Bulgarian soldiery into the commission of horrors which, to quote the report of the Inter-Allied Commission, represent them as a disgrace to the epoch in which we live.

General Theodoroff wears a political coat of many colors, and on this auspicious occasion he avoided mention of the important fact that he and all the other opposition leaders, with the possible exception of Mr. Stambouliski, supported the alliance with Germany from the day of its success until the hour of its failure. He also forgot to point out that Ferdinand's policy has always been guided by his inordinate ambition and personal vanity. Ferdinand did not join with Germany because of his German origin. He did exactly what he considered most calculated to increase his popularity and power in Bulgaria. He knew his Bulgarians, and they, on their part, gladly acted as his accomplices and entered the war with no unwillingness.

Bulgaria's Two Voices

It is easy for General Theodoroff at this juncture to characterize the action of former King Ferdinand and Dr. V. Radoslavoff as "an exercise of violence against the wishes of the Bulgarian people." But Bulgaria spoke with another voice while she was busy devastating Serbia, and as early as December 2, 1915, Mr. Tontcheff declared that "after the victories of the Bulgarian Army in Serbia and Macedonia, the enthusiasm of all parties without exception was such that today they all approve without reserve of the policy of the Bulgarian Government (Radoslavoff) and the King."

Part I of the Bulgarian treaty con-

tains the covenant of the League of Nations, and one sincerely hopes that the Bulgarians will forthwith attempt to purge their character of that last after hegemony over their neighbors which led them to disaster in 1913 and 1918, and fit themselves for entry into decent society. Part II indicates the new frontiers of Bulgaria. The principal modification introduced concerns, of course, the definition of the southeastern boundary. Here the line indicated more or less follows the recommendations of Mr. Venizelos, and it will be satisfactory provided that what was formerly known as Bulgarian Thrace is ultimately awarded to Greece. It is unfortunate that the conference has perpetuated uncertainty by leaving the ultimate destiny of this territory unsettled. Now that it has been detached from Bulgaria, there can surely be little doubt that it will finally be included within the Greek kingdom, for the project to create an additional international state adjacent to that of Constantinople is frankly ridiculous, and, since Thrace can scarcely be handed back to Turkey, there remains, so to speak, only one claimant in the field.

Disposal of Strumnitza

On the west, it is said, small portions of Bulgarian territory are ceded to the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, of which the most important is the town and district of Strumnitza. It is a matter for regret that the summary issued to the public has not been more explicit in this case. The Serbs requested such a rectification of the Bulgarian-Serbian frontier as would secure their main railway communications against raids by Bulgarian irregular bands. The danger is little greater at Strumnitza than at Vranja or in the Timok Valley. Conversely, if the menace exists at Strumnitza, it also exists in the Vidin and Vranja regions, and there is absolutely no reason why rectification should be applied at one point and not at the others. We shall trust to learn in the near future that this matter has been settled logically, and that the fear that we are confronted with merely another baneful "compromise" is unfounded. Unless we find that concessions to Serbia have also been made in the Vranja and Vidin districts, we shall be obliged to conclude that some powers have favored the Serbian point of view and others that of Bulgaria, and that the new frontiers have been drawn on the lines of give and take. This system, however employed, is unsound and unsatisfactory, and quite incompatible with the ideals which have been so often propounded by the Allies.

Section 4 of Part III introduces once again the much-discussed clause for the protection of minorities. Much has already been written on this subject, but we may add that, however desirable this guarantee may be in

theory, it will necessarily produce complications in practice and generally make for continued inharmonious in the peninsula. It will assuredly defeat its own ends if its scope, for it will provide a direct incentive to Bulgaria to continue those very intrigues which have been the cause of so much disturbance and bloodshed in the past.

Voices Strangely Silent

It is vastly amusing to observe that the Bulgarians themselves and the garophile organs in England are keenly advancing the claims of the Macedonians to autonomy. One would have had more faith in the sincerity of this propaganda had it died itself while the Bulgarians were in possession of that Province. During the three years of terror the voices were strangely silent; they are raised now on behalf of Bulgaria and not in the interests of the Macedonians.

The military, naval, and air clauses (Part IV) may be regarded as satisfactory, always provided that the great powers take measures to insure the carrying out of their instructions. If the Bulgarian Army is actually limited to a force of 20,000 men, then, of course, be little opportunity for a repetition of the misdeeds of 1913 and 1915. The only way to safeguard the peace of the Balkan Peninsula is so to reduce the military strength of Bulgaria as to render her incapable of attacking her neighbors. This part of the treaty, therefore, promises well, though no more importance must be attached to it than is accorded to the limitation of German armaments. The future trend of political policy must be carefully watched, and we must guard against the probability of hostile combination with our enemies. What we really need from Bulgaria is whole-hearted moral regeneration.

WHITLEY PLAN FOR COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Representations having been made to the London County Council, it has been agreed to set up a joint committee consisting of representatives of the Council and Staff Association to deal with questions of remuneration and conditions of service generally, pending the formation of such a committee of any national council under the Whitley scheme which may be set up for local government offices. In making the formal recommendation on the subject, the general purposes committee proposes 12 members from each of the bodies named, and says that the business should be confined to the revision of the existing percentage and bonus scheme.

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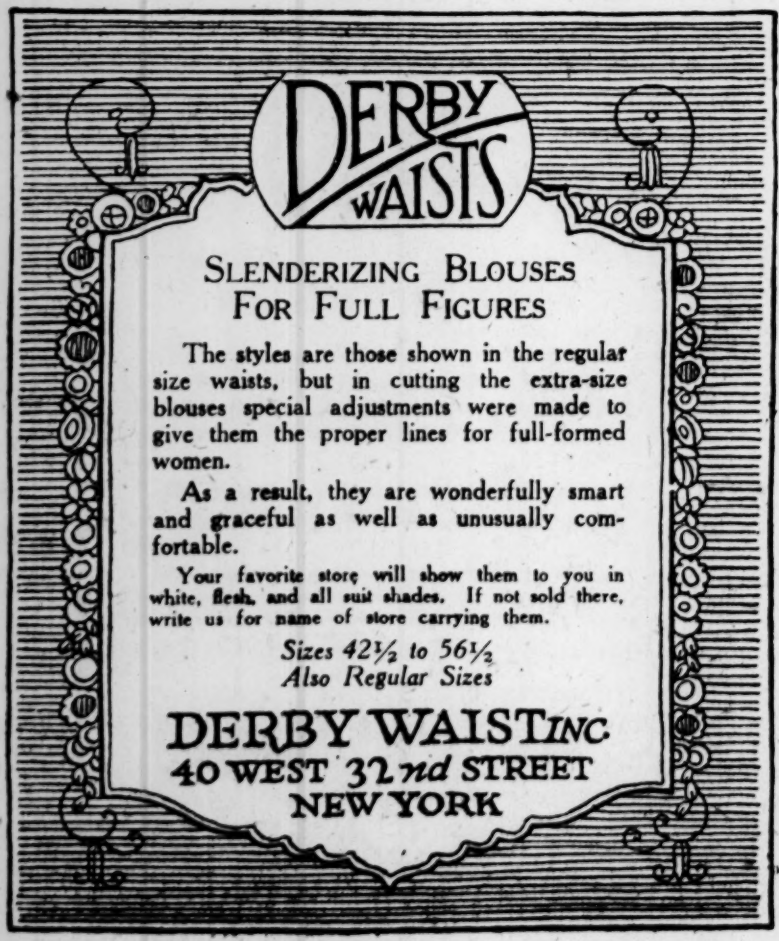
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SPAIN'S UNITY WITH SOUTH AMERICANS

National Race Festival Shows Desire for Better Political and Economical Understanding With Republics

The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—It was decreed of some time ago, partly because of strong and sincere national sentiment in both Spain and South America, and partly as a good point in the new Hispano-American approximation policy, that henceforth the twelfth day of October, agreed date of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, should be held as a great day of celebration throughout Spain and be called the Festival of the Race. Naturally the South American republics gave their cordial and enthusiastic support to the proposition, and determined to send representatives to Spain for the festival.

A number of great public works that were projected for this year's festival, which was to be the real beginning of the new series of the new spirit, were not realized in time, and some of them may not be realized for a very long time. Nevertheless much was done to make of this festival a national affair. At the same time circumstances conspired to give it peculiar and emphatic importance. The end of the war has pressed upon both Spain and the South American states—but especially the former—the desirability of a better political and economic understanding with each other, and only a few days before the festival it was unofficially announced that next spring King Alfonso would make the historic visit to the new Spain across the seas which has so long been considered and sometimes planned.

Forcing the Growth

For political and other reasons, then, the authorities this year exerted themselves to the utmost to make the festival a conspicuous thing. They really forced its growth, and for that they came under some strong criticism here and there. Perhaps that, however, was inevitable. There were mainly two great centers of the festival proceedings one at the Hall of the Ayuntamiento in Madrid, and the other at Alcala de Henares, a few miles out from Madrid, and the native place of Cervantes, the man of whom Spain is proudest, and whom she seeks to make a special bond between herself and the daughter states that have separated from her. But in many parts of Spain there were demonstrations of one kind or another. King Alfonso lent his assistance to the ceremonies in Madrid.

Invocation of Race's Glory

The proceedings late in the afternoon at the Ayuntamiento, which were attended by the King, were somewhat remarkable in their way, and were in the nature of a general invocation of a poetic character of the glory of the race. All the chief governmental, clerical, professional, and other eminent personages were present in their most solemn and dignified attire. There were also in attendance the representatives of the 20 Ibero-American republics, including the Minister for El Salvador, Ismael G. Fuentes, who had come specially from San Sebastian, as also Augustin Velarde, consul of that country.

The Alcalde, Garrido Juaristi, read his oration, thanking the King and the other eminent personages for their attendance there. He said they were commemorating the most splendid event in the history of the world, the discovery of America, and they must tighten more than ever the bonds which united Spain with the Ibero-American republics, because that union was more precious than ever it had been. They must establish commercial pacts, hold exhibitions, and settle for their mutual advantage the great problems presented to the world at the present time. The municipality of Madrid would cooperate to the fullest extent with that object. Hilario Crespo next referred to the circumstances in which the national festival had been organized, resulting, with the assistance of the municipality, the government, and the Cortes, in the success they had achieved that day. He spoke of the necessity of establishing an ideological, artistic, mercantile, and industrial interchange between Spanish America and its ancient headquarters, and indicated the broad lines upon which such an enterprise should be conducted, to the advantage of the great Hispano-American family. At the end of this speech "vivas" were given for "the race."

A Single Nationality Suggested

Then a Mexican poet, Mr. Mediz, and applause, read one of his compositions entitled "The Offering of Mexico," in which former glories were recalled, and optimism of the future expressed, the whole vibrating with enthusiasm for the great union of which they dreamt. The Chilean diplomatist, Mr. Raposo, made a speech in which he referred to this idea of a Hispano-American union, and reminded the assembly that the present Premier, Sanchez de Toca, had long ago proposed the recognition of a single nationality, Spanish, for all peoples who spoke the Spanish language. To sing the song of the race, he said, there was no place more appropriate than the Ayuntamiento of Madrid. The next speaker, Manuel Ugarte, an Argentine writer, said in the course of a speech that he had always fought for Hispano-American approximation.

Mr. Arminian, who spoke as the representative of the Ibero-American Union, asked for the assistance of all present, the sons and the brothers of Spaniards who shared ideals. Greatness, he said, had passed away. Spain

could no longer harbor dreams of imperialism. After referring to the great Ibero-American festival held in 1900, and from which this present celebration had sprung, he invited the South American representatives to speak before the King, "the great figure of peace, who in the old castle of the monarchs of Castile had caused the white flag of the Red Cross to fly during the war so that the world should understand that we all are brothers."

"First Gentleman of the Race"

The Cuban Minister, Garcia Kholy, saluted the King as the first gentleman of the race. He spoke of Hispano-American confraternity, of the keen patriotism of the 5,000,000 Spaniards who labored in Spanish-America, and of the cult of the flag of those patriots beyond the seas.

And lastly, some very pertinent observations were made by Burgos Mazo, the Minister of the Interior, who said that in the great events of history there had always been singled out a man, a symbol of the race, and in the case of the discovery of America this human symbol was Martin Alonso Pinzon. He told of the share that Pinzon had had in the discovery of the new world. Pinzon had not asked for any rewards or any recompense. He had spent his meager patrimony in order to take part in the expedition, and when he had returned and given an account of the results of that expedition he had attributed all the glory to Christopher Columbus. And in his unrecognized glory there passed away in poverty the navigator who was a perfect example of the race. To the South American countries Spain had given everything without demur, and it was reasonable that today there should be joined to her the prosperous republics that had received their language and their culture from her.

The Minister of the Interior, having announced that the King was about to sign a decree for the commemoration of the discovery of the Straits of Magellan, the proceedings terminated with vivas for the "King of Spain," for "Alfonso el Magnifico," and for "America." The Royal March was played as the King left the hall.

WHAT TO DO WITH WOMEN BANK CLERKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The question of the employment of women clerks in banks is about to be taken up seriously by the guilds charged with watching the interests of bank employees. Hitherto no serious objection has been taken toward the continuance of the practice of employing women, for it was recognized that their services were invaluable when so many of the male clerks were serving with the colors. Now that the large majority of the men have returned and there is no shortage of male labor, however, the matter is regarded in a different light, and the men are concerned as to how far the retention of women in the banking services is likely to affect their future.

A guild official has stated that the opinion among the male clerks is that the services of the women should be dispensed with entirely. Failing this, it is desired to know exactly to what position women are to be allowed to advance.

The staffs of a number of the leading joint stock banks are about to take up with the directors the question of salaries, and working conditions generally, and the matter of the women clerks is to be one of the leading topics for consideration in these deliberations.

NEW TELESCOPE INSPECTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ARMAGH, Ireland—On the occasion of the annual visitation of the governors of the Armagh Observatory, inspection was made of the new 18-inch equatorial reflecting telescope which has been presented by the Rev. W. F. Ellison, who was appointed director of the observatory a year ago. This instrument is the largest in Ireland. The Armagh Observatory was successful in February in observing the occultation and eclipse of Saturn's satellite Iapetus, which only takes place once in 15 years and has only been once observed before, and then by Professor Bond in America.

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CONSPIRACY IN THE BALTIC EXPOSED

Mainspring of Movement and of Its Organization in Courland Is "Committee of the German Baltic Refugees" in Berlin

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following first-hand information will throw light on the extraordinary happenings in Courland, that much tried division of the Baltic provinces.

The mainspring of the movement there and of its organization is the Committee of the German-Baltic Refugees and agencies in the occupied Baltic states and in Lithuania. The committee is supported by German Conservatives who are possessed of ample funds. Among prominent members of the Berlin committee are Dr. Seraphim (the former editor of the "Rigaische Zeitung"), Mr. Rik (late member of the Dorpat Town Council of Stadtrat), and Mr. von Oettingen (the Governor of the Dorpat district during the German occupation).

Daily Councils Held

Daily councils are being held at the time of writing with Pastor Nedra (who was appointed Prime Minister of Latvia by the Germans in April last) and with the former vice-president of the famous Union of Russian People, Mr. Rimskevich, the latter being designated by the committee as the future Governor-General of the Baltic states. The members of the committee are of the opinion that the Allies will leave the Baltic provinces during the coming winter, particularly when the Estonians and Lithuanians have been exhausted by the struggle with the Bolsheviks, thus opening a new field for their enterprise.

A proportion of the members demand the immediate annexation of the Riga railway junction; another section desires to occupy the whole of the Baltic countries as far as Narva; the third party stands out for a preliminary agreement with the Allies to this effect. Notwithstanding all the threats of the Supreme Council, not a single German Army unit has yet left Courland, all threats to stop army pay and food supplies being met with a sarcastic smile from the soldiery. They have been promised 5000 marks per head when the liberation of Courland is an accomplished fact. Food and ammunition supplies are so ample that they will be able to hold out for several years to come, and man power is increasing daily, to such an extent that no accommodation can be found in the Mitau district.

Six Army Corps Organized

There is a constant arrival of German princes and other aristocrats, and funds are being supplied by large manufacturing bodies. Under General von der Goltz, six army corps, known as the Iron Division, have been organized. Of late the soldiers have been rather hastily joining the Russian forces under the command of Colonel Bermond (alias Prince Urusoff or Prince Avaloff).

The commanding officer of Count Keller's corps is Major-General Altvater; the chief-of-staff is the German Major von Boehl. On the German frontier there are several armored

trains in readiness, attended by 8000 former Russian prisoners of war. There is also an aerodrome containing about 100 aeroplanes. These forces will be immediately dispatched to Courland when an agreement with Admiral Koltchak has been arrived at. Altogether, with the German forces which are designated for Russia, the force consists of 25,000 men, 110 guns, and 800 machine guns. To these are added the corps of Virgoltch, consisting of 1200 men, now in Lithuania, together with war supplies, and with Spartacists, brought for the purpose of executions, which the Germans are loth to carry out in their own country, as they are apt to excite the population.

Fortifications Being Built

In the neighborhood of Mitau, fortifications are being hurriedly built. The conditions which existed during the original German occupation of 1918, are now in force again. The attitude of Russian officers toward Estonians is not particularly antagonistic. The Estonians are regarded as good warriors who have successfully cleared their country of the Bolsheviks, and have established a strict discipline which has to be copied with.

Their attitude toward the Letts is far worse, as the Russians accuse these latter of Bolshevik sympathies. Proof is forthcoming that General von der Goltz's agents have been advocating Bolshevism to enable them to carry on their machinations, under the pretense of "establishing order."

The Germans have speculated with their own Spartacists on this subject. At methods employed are drastic. At the Lithuanian or Lithuanian councils that the Spartacists intend to launch an attack on them. Surely enough, the same night, a gang of German soldiers will carry out their armed assault. Colonel Bermond demands that the Lithuanian Government should prohibit publication, in their papers, of reports of these massacres. His soldiers receive 14 marks a day, pay, all found, and their officers receive 24 marks.

Relationship Strained

At the end of September, the existing relationship between Colonel Bermond and Virgoltch was strained almost to breaking point. The latter suggested that an attack on the Bolsheviks should be organized on the Dvinsk front; Colonel Bermond, however, desired to attack the Letts.

General Judentich demanded that Colonel Bermond should join with his forces in combating the Bolsheviks on the Narva front. Colonel Bermond, however, under various pretexts, refused to do this. On September 24, General Judentich himself met Colonel Bermond in Riga by arrangement. The latter, as usual, refused to comply with his request, and General Judentich informed Colonel Bermond that the British mission would withdraw its assistance unless his army were cleared of Germans. At last Colonel Bermond promised to send Russian officers and soldiers to the Narva front—but his promise was never fulfilled. After that, General Judentich, in a decree, denounced Colonel Bermond as a traitor.

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MINERS WORK FOR NATIONALIZATION

Movement Has Taken Form of Intensive Propaganda Among Miners and Commercial Men

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—The demand for the nationalization of mines and railways continues apace, together with the demand for joint control by the workers, engaged in the respective industries. In the case of the mines the movement has now taken the form of intensive propaganda not only among miners, but among other workers, as well as in the ranks of commercial men through the chambers of commerce.

The brunt of the battle has fallen upon Mr. Robert Smillie and his young lieutenant, Frank Hodges, president and secretary, respectively, of the Miners Federation of Great Britain. The policy of the miners' leaders to carry their propaganda into the commercial world can only be construed as being due to an honest conviction that their proposals would greatly benefit industry and the consumer generally. That their demands were not based upon selfish motives and in the interest of the miners alone has been reiterated and emphasized time and again.

From private sources the writer has been able to gather that Mr. Frank Hodges made a distinct impression on the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, where he handled his subject with a wealth of detail and statistics that surprised his audience, who attended in remarkable force to listen to the miners' young leader.

Spirit of Toleration

That Mr. Hodges was well received one gathered from the daily papers, but this was to be expected in common courtesy. However keen the demands, however wide the gulf to be bridged, it is to the credit of British Labor and Capital that negotiations are invariably carried on in a spirit of toleration and in a courteous manner. Mr. Hodges, in his address to the commercial men of the Merseyside, devoted the evening entirely to the commercial man's point of view, to endeavoring to prove that by the elimination of a number of factors such as nationalization would entail, coal could be transported to any center at a greatly reduced cost. Furthermore, that as production would be very considerably increased it was safe to assume a yet lower cost in production.

As regards this latter point, the writer expressed the opinion some months ago in the columns of The

Christian Science Monitor, that in the event of the shortening of the hours of labor the miners' leaders would exercise their influence in an effort to increase output.

The immediate results, however, were disappointing in the extreme. As was pointed out in these notes, there were a number of factors to be taken into consideration, such as the Yorkshire strike, holidays, and certain minor stoppages, together with a shortage of wagons. Still, these did not account for the low figures published for several weeks. It is, therefore, with a strong feeling of satisfaction that one sees in the Board of Trade returns a decided and continued rise in the total output for the past month. The increase has been so great and so persistent that the figures completely dispel the forebodings of those who predicted bankruptcy and ruin; and, moreover, reflect upon the government's reason for increasing the price of coal 6s. per ton, based upon Sir Auckland Geddes' calculations.

Insight of Leaders

Not only that, but Mr. Justice Sankey, in recommending a reduction in the working week, calculated that there would be a certain diminished output in consequence thereof, but the actual difference in the totals before and after the reduction in hours is considerably less than even that modest estimate. All of which indicates that the miners' representatives appear to have known their subject a good deal better than the government experts, and that their emphatic and reiterated assertion that better results could be obtained from the mining industry if their proposals were given effect to, were based upon their knowledge and experience of the men they represent as well as the conditions under which they labor.

At the time of writing, the date of the conference to be called under the auspices of the Trade Union Congress to consider the government's reply, has yet to be fixed, presumably because there are so many other questions engaging the attention of the parliamentary committee. Until the question of nationalization is discussed by that body, the community must remain wholly in the dark as to the character of the "strategic policy" which Mr. Frank Hodges explained it was the intention of the miners to pursue.

EDUCATION IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, at a lecture before the Hartford Club under the auspices of the Manufacturers Association of Hartford County, made a plea for an educational campaign throughout the United States to combat Bolshevism in this country.

DRY BENEFITS IN PORTO RICO

Decrease in Crime, Increase in School Attendance, and Improvement in Labor Conditions Are Reported by an Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Prohibition has materially improved conditions in Porto Rico in every way, and especially has shown its value in the immediate decrease in crime which followed its institution, according to Rafael P. Benavides, an agent of the Department of Justice of the island, who came to New Orleans largely to observe the effect of prohibition on the United States.

"Prohibition went into effect in Porto Rico on March 2 last," said Mr. Benavides. "From all districts reports come that the work of minor courts has been lessened approximately 50 per cent. It appears that suppression of the sale of alcoholic drink has tended to reduce the number of Saturday and Sunday night dances. The fiestas on the many saints' days, which were encouraged by the church, inasmuch as they furnished the priesthood with considerable revenue, and which usually ended in drunken orgies, have been almost abandoned."

In the district of Ponce, there were 62 convictions for felonies in the year ending June 30, 1918. This number fell to 41 in the year from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, although only four months of this last year were dry. At the same ratio we should be virtually without felony cases in the next year of prohibition.

"I am informed by the president of the school board that school attendance has increased approximately 45 per cent since prohibition went into effect. Labor conditions, especially in regard to the supply and reliability of labor, have been greatly improved, and employers of all classes are highly pleased with the results of the enforcement of the prohibition act. This undoubtedly will result in vastly increased production from mines, farms, plantations and factories, not only increasing the welfare of the workman, but of the whole country as well. I am thoroughly convinced—though I was skeptical at first—that the prohibition law was one of the best bits of legislation ever enacted for my people, and that they would not vote wet again under any condition."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FURTHER DECLINE
IN LIBERTY BONDS

New Low Levels Established for Various Issues, and at Current Market Prices the Yield on Investment Is Substantial

NEW YORK, New York.—The Secretary of the Treasury's offering of new issues of 4 1/2 per cent certificates of indebtedness and announcement of large purchases of outstanding Liberty bonds for account of sinking fund in the past did not have any stimulating effect on the market for Liberty bonds at the opening this week. Every issue except the 3 1/2 per cent added further substantial declines to the downward tendency under way, almost uninterrupted, since the beginning of October.

The Liberty bond market has been under pressure for some time, reflecting, it is believed, selling by corporations and other heavy taxpayers with a view to taking their losses before the close of the current calendar year. The Secretary of the Treasury's announcement seems to have aggravated this selling.

At Tuesday's closing prices, every issue except the 3 1/2 per cent shows prices substantially below the closing of September 6, just before the Secretary of the Treasury's encouraging statement about the Treasury's finances which marked the beginning of the upward movement in the Liberty bond market in the latter part of September. Some Liberty issues now offer remarkably good yields. The third 4 1/2 per cent, for instance, yields about 5.67 per cent, the Victory 4 1/2 per cent, the fourth 4 1/2 per cent, the second 4 1/2 per cent, and the 3 1/2 per cent 3.49 per cent.

The following table shows the closing prices of the Liberty bonds and Victory notes on September 6, the highest closing price attained by each issue around October 1, and the closing prices on November 25, with corresponding yields:

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Yield
2 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
3 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
4 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
5 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
6 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
7 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
8 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
9 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
10 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
11 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
12 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
13 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
14 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
15 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
16 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
17 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
18 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
19 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
20 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
21 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
22 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
23 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
24 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
25 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
26 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
27 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
28 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
29 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
30 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
31 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
32 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
33 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
34 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
35 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
36 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
37 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
38 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
39 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
40 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
41 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
42 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
43 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
44 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
45 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
46 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
47 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
48 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
49 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
50 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
51 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
52 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
53 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
54 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
55 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
56 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
57 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
58 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
59 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
60 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
61 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
62 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
63 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
64 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
65 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
66 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
67 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
68 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
69 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
70 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
71 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
72 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
73 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
74 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
75 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
76 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
77 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
78 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
79 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
80 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
81 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
82 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
83 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
84 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
85 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
86 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
87 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
88 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
89 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
90 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
91 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
92 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
93 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
94 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
95 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
96 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
97 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
98 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
99 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49
100 1/2 per cent	99.28	100.00	99.28	3.49

BUMPER CROP OF
CORN, BEETS AND RYE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Bumper world crops of corn, potatoes, barley, rye, sugar beets and rough rice for this year are shown in estimates compiled by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, made public on Wednesday by the Department of Agriculture. The production of wheat, oats and flaxseed, however, show a decrease from the average for the five years ended in 1917.

The wheat production in 14 countries, except the Central Powers, will reach 2,040,509,000 bushels, 96.5 per cent of the five-year average. Corn will amount to 3,126,194,000, 14.8 per cent greater than the crop produced last year and 4.4 per cent greater than that produced for the last five years. Other crops, the department's cablegrams shows, are estimated as follows: Rye, 169,414,000 bushels, 124 per cent of the five-year average; barley, 550,090,000 bushels, 101.8 per cent; rice, 2,085,760,000 bushels, 90.3 per cent; rice, 423,375,000 bushels, 83.8 per cent; potatoes, 607,632,000 bushels, 101.2 per cent; sugar beets, 10,344,000 tons, 114.8 per cent; flaxseed, 26,492,000 bushels, 60.9 per cent.

STOCKS HAVE A
SEVERE DECLINE

Steady pressure was brought to bear upon securities prices in yesterday's New York stock market. There were many declines ranging from 2 to more than 10 points. Speculative issues were the weakest. At the close General Motors was down 10 1/2, U. S. Rubber 2 1/2, Union Pacific 2, Texas & Pacific 2 1/2, Texas Company 6, Pierce, Fenner & Smith 1 1/2, American 4 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 6 1/2, Chandler 2, Crucible 5 1/2, Bethlehem 2 1/2, Atlantic Gulf & West Indies 2 1/2, American Beet Sugar 2 1/2, On the Boston exchange United Fruit closed with a net loss of 4 1/2. Gray & Davis 2, and Parish 1 1/2.

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market				
Reported by C. E. & G. W. Eddy, (Inc.)				
Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
.....	1.23 1/4	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
July	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Oct.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1		

CALL FOR SECESSION IN NORTH ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

COBALT, Ontario—Alleged lack of recognition of the mining and lumbering districts has caused a movement to be launched in northern Ontario to bring about the secession of that part of the Province from southern Ontario, and leading citizens in the north have planned to hold a monster convention in January for the purpose of discussing the question in detail. Much of the discontent has arisen, it is alleged, through the appointment by the Hon. E. C. Drury of Mr. H. Mills, a former locomotive engineer, as Minister of Mines. The mines of Sudbury and Timiskaming, they point out, constitute the foundation of the mining industry of Ontario, great industrial centers having grown up on the nickel deposits of Sudbury, the silver mines of Cobalt, and the great gold lodes of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake. The mining interests, they say, do not object to organized labor fighting in Canadian politics nor to the appointment of any man to administer any industry with which he is familiar. In the recent election all the above districts voted against the Independent Labor Party.

Amongst others to give support to the movement is C. M. McCarthy, magistrate of the Elk Lake district, who puts the case for seceding from Ontario in the following language: "When speaking of the northern part of Ontario, we take in the districts of Patricia, Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Algoma, Sudbury, Cockran, Temiskaming, and the northern part of Nipissing. This is about 1000 miles from east to west. From North Bay to Albany on James Bay is 470 miles, and Ontario goes farther north than that point. The southern part from the boundary line between Quebec and Ontario to the County of Prescott to the boundary between the State of Michigan and Essex County is 500 miles and from Toronto to North Bay is 225 miles. Roughly, the north has 470,000 square miles and the south 112,500 square miles.

"The north with its gold, silver, nickel, copper, iron, and other shipping mines, and the discovered deposits not fully developed, such as feldspar, flint, graphite, mica, lead, iron, pyrite, corundum, molybdenite, gypsum, lignite, coal, platinum, pearl, diamonds, oil clay, and peat, besides the timber farm lands, fur and fisheries, is vastly greater in wealth and mileage than the south. If the wonderful development of the north goes on as it has done during the last few years it will require new laws to suit the new conditions of the country, and those laws will not always be suitable to the south. Conditions are different, therefore laws should be different."

CITY COMMISSIONS URGED FOR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A strong argument for the general adoption of the city management system was made by Clifton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League of Philadelphia, in an address before the Canadian Club of Montreal. Mr. Woodruff argued that this plan, with an elective city commission as legislators, and an appointive professional city manager to carry out the policies they devised, was the best known system, combining the democratic powers of representation with the expert administration of trained and experienced city governors, just as any large industrial corporation would employ experts to carry on its business.

This plan, he said, had been adopted in 125 American cities and towns, and not one of them had ever shown even an inclination to revert to the old system. On his last visit to Montreal, some years ago, Mr. Woodruff said he had discussed the commission form of government for cities. This city manager plan was the natural outgrowth of that system, and he believed it would be more and more adopted by the more progressive American and Canadian municipalities, with the result that it would produce a separate profession, that of expert city managers.

Mr. Woodruff's ideas were greeted with approval by a good-sized gathering, which included a number of leaders in civic reform work, with representatives of various organizations engaged in the advocacy of improved civic government.

WAR WORKERS THANKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A cablegram has been received by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, from Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying the thanks of His Majesty, King George, to the overseas workmen who volunteered to work in British munitions factories during the war. The message reads as follows: "Now that the repatriation of overseas workmen who volunteered their services for the production of ships and munitions during the war is completed, I am commanded by the King to request you to give publicity to His Majesty's appreciation of the value of the services rendered by the men who volunteered from Canada. He understands that the excellent behavior of these volunteers, and the sustained and steady application displayed by them in their work has earned the highest praise. (Signed) Milner."

SIGNIFICANCE OF CANADA'S LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Minister of Finance for Canada, Sir Henry Drayton, has issued a statement in regard to the recent Victory Loan, in which he expresses his gratification at its success. Speaking of the response of the public, he says: "I know of many subscriptions made which practically

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Clifford in Search of a Vocation

"Every passenger that wants Lakeville, please get out!"

The shrill voice of a boy, ringing down the length of the shabby old car into which some of the shuffling, old-fashioned passengers were shifting, was so unlike the usual summons of the gruff brakeman that most of the travelers by the 3:10 local from the city turned and stared curiously. There near the door stood an eager lad in knickerbockers and a sweater, jumping excitedly up and down on one foot and hallooing through his small closed fists.

When the engine had puffed on its way, leaving behind the expanse of shining lake, the boy strode up to the brakeman, who leaned against the iron gate on the platform, grinning his amusement.

"D'you say your name's Pete?" he inquired, sidling up in friendly fashion to the six-foot brakeman. "Well, Pete, tell me what the next station is, won't you? so I can shout that out, too. It's the greatest fun ever was! Jiminy! I never knew what I was missing, always going every place in an automobile."

Pete laughed boisterously, as he thumped the little fellow on the back. "Sure, Mike," said he, "this is the life, kid. Though some of the fellows might not turn down a ride in a fiver. The next station's Southport. Go to it. I'll keep outer yer tracks."

At the next station, accordingly, Clifford gleefully went through the same proceeding of calling out the name, swinging off the lower step before the train had quite come to a stop, then standing at attention while the passengers alighted. Once he picked up a child, not so much smaller than himself, who was hesitating in his descent, struggling manfully at setting down his burden upon the platform; again he helped a woman with her heavy bag, feeling every inch a gallant gentleman as he did so. Then, when the last straggler had left the train, he swung his arms wildly in a great circle, motioning to the engineer to proceed. He did not notice that Pete was behind him; never did it occur to him to doubt that the welfare of that train depended upon his own efforts. On and on they went through the autumn countryside, past smoking bonfires of leaves, past heaps of rosy apples or orange pumpkins awaiting Thanksgiving. At station after station Clifford went through the same performance. In all his little life, he had never felt so important before. But, after a while, evening began to fall; there were fewer and fewer passengers climbing on and off and the air grew so chilly that Clifford's soft brown sweater felt rather thin. But still, Pete let him carry a lantern and swing it thrillingly up and down and around at each station, just when he felt that it was time for the train to start up again. Then, all at once, the train came to its destination, much to Clifford's amazement. He had, somehow, never thought that such a thing could happen; he had always pictured a train as going on and on forever, like the brook that the children in school recited poems about.

"But what shall I do now?" he demanded of Pete, in a voice that had a little quiver in it. "I—I think I'm pretty hungry."

"Well, now," said burly Pete, reassuringly. "Would you like to go back with me, by the 6 o'clock? It'll be just an hour for yer to wait. Think yer said yer folks lived down by Oakdale, in the big house on the hill, perhaps? That's all right. I'll see yer back again. Here's a bite of sandwich, kid, and inside the station I'll get yer a drink of milk, maybe."

Clifford was past resistance of any kind. He went into the station with his big friend, accepted the scanty supper and obediently curled up in a corner of the waiting room bench, his tousled head upon Pete's rolled-up coat, to sleep a little before train time. At 6 o'clock he imagined that he was quite refreshed and ready for further adventures. Once more he set about relieving Pete of his duties, but after a few stations he gave it up.

"I'll leave it to you," he confided to Pete. "I've done my bit—that's what Daddy says sometimes, now I'll just watch you the rest of the time. I used to think I would be a brakeman when I'm a man. It's very splendid, of course, but—there are a great many stations, you know, Pete. I'll have to think it over when I get home."

Just a trifle sheepishly he seated himself and began to watch the lights that went twinkling so fast by the car windows; then a pleasant gentleman in a golf suit came and pushed in alongside. To be sure, it was Mr. Trevors, Daddy's friend, who came often to the house upon the hill.

"Hello, Clifford," remarked Mr. Trevors serenely. "You've always told us you would be a brakeman, of course, but I hadn't thought of your achieving it quite so soon. Couldn't believe it was you, not at first. How do you like it, old man?"

"It's the splendidest thing I ever did," answered Clifford with emphasis. "But—but, Mr. Trevors, are you going to tell them where I've been? You see, no one knew. Nobody thought that a boy, 14 years old, would want to ride on a train and try being a brakeman. An auto's all well enough when you are very little and can't reach up the high car steps; but I'm grown up now and I wanted to go on a train. I knew Mother wouldn't understand very well, so I just started off alone after school. It has been bully!" finished Clifford, thrusting out his little chest proudly, inside his little sweater. "But I say, I s'pose you'll tell on me, Mr. Trevors."

"Not to any disagreeable degree," said Mr. Trevors. "I'll only explain that you were testing out the duties of the brakeman, in order to select your future vocation with due deliberation. Nothing like it, old chap. Always know what you want, then go

to it. If every one knew as well, the world would be an easier place to live in. All you have to do is to tell the family that you've found what you want to do when you are a man. It will be all plain sailing. I'll go up to the house with you, on purpose to hear how they take the news."

"But—Mr. Trevors—perhaps, after all—maybe—How do I know I hadn't rather be a clown in a circus and drive the pig through the hoop?" But just then they drew up at the Oakdale station.

Once upon a time, in a little village in Italy, many years ago, there dwelt a peasant, named Pantaloon, who had a beautiful daughter, called Columbine. They lived in a little yellow stucco house that had a red-tiled roof. This house was on the market-place, close by the parish church. The lower floor was taken up by a shop, where Pantaloon sold fresh fruit and vegetables, as well as flowers, which Columbine would gather for him in the woods of Arcadia. She also minded the shop when her father was reading, for he was fond of his old books, of which he had a surprising number stored away on shelves in a little back room. Under the fireplace in this study, beneath a loose stone, Pantaloon kept his bag of gold into which went the profits from his shop. He was saving his money for Columbine, and his greatest pleasure, next to hearing her sing a happy song as she went about her work, was to take out his bag of an evening and count all the yellow, shining pieces of metal.

Across the market place, directly opposite, was another stucco house, only this one was pink and its tiled roof was a deep plum color. It was the house of Pierrot, Columbine's favorite playmate. He was a quiet, dreamy boy, who loved to sing old ballads and sometimes he wrote verses himself. On market days he peddled his ballads for a penny apiece among the shepherds and shepherdesses who came from the neighboring pastures of Arcadia to bring their sheep to market. When he passed her house, playing upon his lute and singing his songs, Columbine would wave to him from her father's shop. Sometimes he would pause to pick out a large red apple or to show her a copy of some newly-written verses. Columbine liked his poems which were all about the shepherds and their flocks, the flowers of the fields, and the joys of country life. Or, if trade were not too brisk, Pierrot and Columbine would go into the study and sit before the hearth, while Pantaloon read to them from a big book, all about the noble Roland of France. Indeed, the little village was a pleasant place, and Columbine and Pierrot were happy there.

Farther up the market place, between the church and the northern gate of the town, there lived a mischievous boy by the name of Harlequin. He liked to play practical jokes, such as springing suddenly out of doorways to startle passers-by. Columbine had often spoken to him about these stupid jests, but he was so full of glee and high spirits that he would not give them up. It was his special delight to tease Pierrot, who was serious and not given to horse-play, and to mimic his ballad-singing

and verse-making. Columbine liked them both, for all three of them had always lived in this village and played together, but she liked Pierrot and his ballads better than Harlequin and his queer antics.

Market days were the most fun of all, for not only did all the neighboring peasant folk come with their flocks of snow-white sheep, but there was also a troupe of strolling players who used to set up a stage at the upper end of the square and act comedies in the open air, or perform great feats of strength and acrobatic skill. On these days, Pantaloon would take care of the shop while Pierrot and Colum-

bine went to see the players. One time Pierrot brought Columbine a tiny white lamb, with a blue ribbon around its neck, and gave it to her for a pet. Harlequin, not to be outdone but still full of mischief, bought her at the same time a black and yellow piglet, which squealed shrilly when she picked it up. It was a funny sight to see Columbine standing in the market square, with a lamb under one arm and a pig under the other, watching the players. Harlequin capered about with joy, shouting his laughter.

In the cool of the evening, after the players had folded up their stage and its scenery, the shepherds and shepherdesses would join in quaint folk dances in the market square, all holding hands in a ring. Pierrot would play for the dancing on his lute, and often Columbine, who was noted for her grace, would dance by herself in the center of the ring. As for Harlequin, he would leap in the air, turn handsprings, and make everybody laugh at his marvelous agility. Even Pantaloon would look up from his book, when he sat in his doorway, and smile when he saw such goings-on.

Then, one day, Pierrot decided to go out into the world to seek his fortune. He set forth with all his belongings in a bundle, tied to a stick over his shoulder. In this bundle were some of his poems which he hoped to sell and thus become famous. He stopped at the little shop, to say good-by to Columbine, and, although she would rather have had him stay and play with her, she gave him a smile and a red apple to eat on the way. Harlequin went with Pierrot as far as the town gate and saw him disappear along the road toward Mantua, a big city beyond the hills.

Months passed and no one heard anything from Pierrot, for letters were uncertain and difficult to send in those days. Columbine sometimes wondered, especially in the evening, how he was faring and whether he had yet earned fame. Harlequin also missed Pierrot, for he had now no one on whom to play his practical jokes. Pantaloon would read to them out of his old books about the wonders of the great cities of the world, and Columbine would try to guess what Pierrot was doing and if he were seeing all these marvels her father read about. But she was patient, for she knew it took a long time to seek a fortune and she never doubted that Pierrot would return.

At last another market day came around and Harlequin persuaded Columbine to go with him, as usual, to see the players. Her white lamb was now big enough to follow her, but the pig was always left at home. There was some excitement then usual on this day when the players had set up their stage, for rumor had reported that a new comedy, famous throughout all Italy, was to be acted. Imagine Columbine's surprise, as the play began, when she discovered that the girl who played the heroine in the story was called Columbine! But this was nothing to her amazement when another Harlequin stepped forth! He capered about just as did her friend standing by her side. Even Harlequin himself was startled and puzzled by his double. And there, over in one corner, sat another Pantaloon, reading in a book. She could not understand how it was that the actors were playing a scene from her own village. And the climax came when she heard a well-known voice, singing behind the scenes a song that she knew Pierrot had written before he went away. The singer at length appeared and Colum-

bine could hardly believe her eyes when she recognized Pierrot! It was he who had written the play, famous throughout all Italy, and he had made it all up about his old friends.

The peasants shouted and clapped their applause at the end, for they were most pleased, too, to recognize Pierrot. All the shepherds and shepherdesses threw gifts and flowers upon the stage for the author. Then Pierrot came forward to the edge of the stage to bow his thanks, but you could see he was looking through the crowd as if searching for some one he knew. At last he saw Columbine and Harlequin standing a little apart from the

others, and his face broke into a smile. He came down from the stage and went toward them. Columbine and Harlequin rushed to greet their playmate, happy because he had come back to them and was now famous, as he had promised he would be.

That evening every one said that never had Columbine danced so well, nor Pierrot played so sweetly upon his lute. And Harlequin outdid himself with his high leaps and bounds. And they all lived happy ever afterward.

have become aware of the situation, save for one little incident. After the state election one year—you know how each town's state ballot is sent in to the Capitol to be recorded, and how the vote of a single town will sometimes decide a closely contested election—it was found that no ballot had yet been received from that place. Due time was allowed for the steamer mails to arrive—still no ballot; then official inquiry was sent. From the sole inhabitant left on the

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THE HOME FORUM

Thanksgiving With the "Oldtown Folks"

When the apples were all gathered and the yellow pumpkins were rolled in from many a hill, and the corn was husked, and the labors of the season over, and the warm, late days of Indian summer came, dreamy and calm and still, with just enough frost to crisp the ground of a morning, but with warm, benignant noons, there came over the community a sort of genial repose—a sense of something accomplished, and of a new golden mark made in advance on the calendar—and the deacon began to say to the minister, of a Sunday, "I suppose it's about time for the Thanksgiving proclamation."

Rural dressmakers about this time were extremely busy in making up festive garments, for everybody's new dress, if she was to have one at all, must appear on Thanksgiving Day. . . . My grandmother, who had long ceased with such earthly vanities, was at this time officially reminded by her daughters that her bonnet was not respectable, or it was announced to her that she must have a new gown. Such were the distant horizon gleams of the Thanksgiving festival. We also felt its approach in all departments of the household—the conversation beginning to turn on high and solemn, culinary mysteries—and, recipes of wondrous virtue. . . . Yet all there were only dawnings and intimations of what was coming during the week of actual preparation, after the Governor's proclamation had been read.

The glories of that proclamation! We knew beforehand the Sunday it was to be read, and we walked to church with alacrity, filled with vague and gorgeous expectations. These cheering anticipations sustained us through what seemed to us the long waste of the sermon and prayers; and when at last the auspicious moment approached—when the last quaver of the last hymn had died out—the whole house rippled with a general movement of complacency. Thanksgiving Day now was dawning! We children poked one another and fairly giggled with unrepined delight as we listened to the crackle of the slowly unfolding document. That great sheet of paper impressed us as something supernatural, by reason of its mighty size, and by the broad seal of the State affixed thereto; and when the minister read, "By His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a Proclamation," our mirth was with difficulty repressed by admonitory glances from our sympathetic elders. Then, after a solemn enumeration of the benefits which the Commonwealth had that year received at the hands of divine Providence, came at last the



Christ Church, Boston, Massachusetts, from the etching by Dwight C. Sturges

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naming of the eventful day, and, at the end of all, the imposing heraldic words, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

And now came on the week in earnest. In the very watches of the night preceding Monday morning, a preternatural stir below stairs, and the thunder of the pounding barrel, announced that the washing was to be got out of the way before daylight, so as to give "ample room and scope enough" for the more particular duties of the season.

Great as were the preparations for the dinner, everything was so contrived that nobody in the house should be kept from the morning service of Thanksgiving in the church and from listening to the Thanksgiving sermon, in which the minister was expected to express his views freely concerning the politics of the country, and the state of things in society generally, in a somewhat more secular vein than was deemed appropriate to the Lord's Day. But it is to be confessed that when the good man got carried away by the enthusiasm of his subject to extend these exercises beyond a certain length, anxious glances, exchanged between goodwives, sometimes indicated the weakness of the flesh, having tender reference to the turkeys and chickens and chicken pies, which might possibly be overdoing in the oven at home. But your old brick oven was a true Puritan institution, and backed up the devotional habits of the housewives by the capital care that he took of whatever was committed to his capacious bosom. A well-bred oven would have been ashamed of himself all his days, and blushed redder than his own fires, if a God-fearing house-matron, away at the temple of the Lord, should come home and find her pie-crust burned or underdone by his over or under zeal; so the old fellow generally managed to bring things out exactly right. When sermons and prayers were all over we children rushed home to see the great feast of the year spread. . . .

When dinner was over, my grandfather rose at the head of the table, and a fine, venerable picture he made as he stood there, his silver hair flowing in curls down each side of his clear, calm face, while, in conformity to the old Puritan custom, he called their attention to a recital of the mercies of God in His dealings with their family. It was a sort of family history, going over the various events which had occurred through the year; and closed all with the application of a time-honored text, expressing the hope that as years passed by we might "so number our days as to apply our hearts to wisdom"; and then he gave

out that psalm which in those days might be called the national hymn of the Puritans:

"Let children hear the mighty deeds
Which God performed of old,
Which in our younger days we saw,
And which our fathers told."

"He bids us make His glories known,
His works of power and grace,
And we'll convey His wonders down
Through every rising race."

"Our lips shall tell them to our sons,
And they again to theirs;
That generations yet unborn
May teach them to their heirs."

"Thus shall they learn that God alone,
Their hope serenely stands;
That they may ne'er forget His works,
But practice His commands."

This we all united in singing to the venerable tune of St. Martin's. And now we youngsters tumbled into the best room under the supervision of Uncle Bill, to relieve ourselves with a game of "blindman's buff," while the elderly women washed up the dishes and got the house in order and the menfolk went out to the barn to look at the cattle, and walked over the farm and talked of the crops. In the evening the house was lighted all over with the best of tallow candles, which Aunt Lois had made with especial care for this illumination—Harriet Beecher Stowe, in "Oldtown Folks."

Charmed Names

Scarcely any passages in the poems of Milton are more generally known, or more frequently repeated, than those which are little more than muster-rolls of names. They are not always more appropriate or more melodious than other names. But they are charmed names. Every one of them is the first link in a long chain of associated ideas. Like the dwelling-place of our infancy revisited in manhood, like the song of our country heard in a strange land, they produce upon us an effect wholly independent of their intrinsic value. One transports us back to a remote period of history. Another places us among the novel scenes and manners of a distant region. A third evokes all the dear classical recollections of childhood, the schoolroom, the dog-eared Virgil, the holiday, and the prize. A fourth brings before us the splendid phantoms of chivalrous romance, the trophied lists, the embroidered housings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enarmored knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses.—Macaulay.

A Dream of Old Christ Church

From out of the azure the sun looked down
With smiles that were cheery and bright—
Looked over the meadows, all serene and brown—

In the hues of autumn bedight;
Looked into our narrow old city street,
That brightened with every ray;
And sent down his cheerful smile to greet

Our church on that fair Sabbath day,
And the smile lay softly across the pane,
And fell into the quiet place;
It lingered awhile on the sacred Book,
And it lighted the pastor's face—

Then I heard his voice, in its welcome tone,
Read softly the words of the text:
How the pure in heart shall behold their God;
And I listened to hear the next.

But a voice I knew not went gravely on,
And I saw, o'er the sacred Book
Low-bending, a figure mine eyes knew not,
With a quaint and olden look—

And the pews were filled with unwonted guests,
In a goodly but strange array;
And I knew I was back in the early time
When His Majesty George held sway—

Then there came a change, as if years had passed,
Though I could not tell how nor when;
And many and earnest the people came
To their wonted places again.

And I heard the ringing of horses' hoofs,
As if they were hurrying by;
And the steady tramping of soldiers' feet,
And above it the bugle-cry.

And the pastor, raising his grateful voice,
Thanked God for the victories won,
For Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill,
And the deeds by patriots done;

And I heard him speaking of good true men,
Who the noblest of works had done—
Of Warren and Putnam, of Allen, Gates,
And the leader, brave Washington.

And the prayers that rose on the evening air,
With the people's glad "Amen!"
Was raised for the weal of a dear-bought land,
Made happy by peace again—

But I looked when the silence came again:
I was back with mine own once more,
And the walls I had gazed on fresh and new
Were all worn and stained as before;

And the antique chandeliers I saw
That had captured been from an old French ship
By a British man-of-war.
And the marble bust of brave Wash- ington
Was now in its place on the wall;
And the books that were given by the Second George,
With his seal—I beheld them all;

And the rich old silver, his princely gift,
I saw in its sacred place;
And the children sat in the organ-loft,
With reverent, listening face.

And I heard a voice that I knew full well
Speaking still of the pure in heart;
Then a benediction fell soft and slow,
And my thoughts came back with a start.
As a ray of the sunshine kissed my eyes,
They opened in its cheery gleam.
And I said amen to the preacher's prayer,
And an amen too for my dream.

—From an anonymous poem sold for the benefit of Christ Church in 1869.

A Day of Nature

Thanksgiving Day is our one national festival that turns on home life. It is not a day of ecclesiastical saints. It is not a day celebrating a religious event. It is a day of nature. It is a day of thanksgiving for the year's history. And it must pivot on the household—Remember God's bounty through the year. String the pearls of His goodness. Give this one day to thanks, to joy, to gratitude.—H. W. Beecher.

Departing summer hath assumed
An aspect tenderly illumed,
The gentlest look of spring;
That calls from yonder leafy shade
Unfaded, yet prepared to fade,
A timely caroling.

No faint and hesitating trill,
Such tribute as to winter chill
The lonely redbreast pays!
Clear, loud, and lively is the din,
From social warblers gathering in
Their harvest of sweet lays.

—William Wordsworth.

What, then, is the universal reason

The Thank-Offering

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THANKSGIVING is, of course, as old (though withal as new) and as universal as God. Never has it been confined to any one land or period or day of the year. In fact it has always been simply the primal joy which the true man feels as the rightly ordered expression of the divine source. Just to emanate from infinite Mind is a happy process. Since effect could of itself do nothing, the whole of thankful gladness springs from the great fountainhead. It is made up of intelligent quickness in the daily doing of the divine will. In no way is the glorious satisfaction of this lessened by the fact that the spiritual man could not do otherwise than array his full activity in accord with the one cause. Instead, this free rejoicing teems with variety and vigor because it is indeed the effect of infinity.

Interestingly enough, the words "thank" and "think" come from the same root. Constant right thinking is, therefore, the thank-offering that is acceptable to the creator. Something of this the prophet Micah discerned when he queried, "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord, and bow myself before the high God? Shall I come before him with burnt offerings, and with calves of a year old?" and then straightway, echoing Moses, answered, "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" Reasoning on the basis of Principle is actual doing. Rather than mere theory, it ever shows itself as thoroughly energetic practice. In that it is exact, it is just. Because it blesses all mankind, it is merciful. By praising Truth alone, it is genuinely humble. How excellent, thus, is the very knowing that immortal Love is the sole existing consciousness!

This understanding that appreciation of God consists in eternal righteousness of thought and action, lifts up the thank-offering from the earth, where to many it has seemed buried beneath the symbols and customs of matter. It is continual delight in Spirit, not matter, that fulfills the demand of Hezekiah, "Now ye have consecrated yourselves unto the Lord, come near and bring sacrifices and thank offerings into the house of the Lord." Because Christ Jesus lived his gratitude perpetually, he was able to say at the tomb of Lazarus, before there was any apparent sign of a change in conditions, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always." And immediately he proved that this consecrated sureness of God was the manifestation of Life eternal.

Some sixteen hundred years later Sir William Davenant, the poet laureate, was writing in England,

"Praise is devotion fit for mighty minds,
The differing world's agreeing sacrifice."

If he had understood that there is just one almighty Mind to rejoice in, he could have demonstrated, like the Master, the healing efficacy of such devotion. However, with even his immediate predecessors, the Elizabethans, and his own contemporaries, the Puritans, there was a deep underlying desire to depend on Spirit, which had to show itself in the establishment of the New England Thanksgiving. Through the varied events of three centuries this has stood forth in American thinking as a reminder that God is ever good.

Lest, however, the modern American Thanksgiving Day degenerate into a mere festival, it has needed Christian Science to revivify it by showing that spiritual gratitude is the true sacrifice, hour in and hour out, for all the seasons. Pleasant as it seems, a family reunion with a great dinner in November when the abundant crops are harvested and the first snow crunches beneath one's feet, is at the best but a human imitation of the real unity of man with God which is forever the sure evidence of inexhaustible prosperity. Turkeys, apples, pumpkins, and all the other trappings of the feast are no better and no worse than the calves of a year old of the Hebrews. Even a church service alive with grateful testimonies to the goodness of God is only a type of the ceaseless service of healing experience.

In describing a "Thanksgiving Dinner" in an article beginning on page 230 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy emphasized the essential idea when she exclaimed, "How many homes echo such tones of heartfelt joy on Thanksgiving Day!" Always we need to know that "heartfelt joy" is what constitutes the really bounteous feast, quite apart from any material eating or other observance. But Mrs. Eddy went still further when, in commending the establishment of the Thanksgiving service in the Christian Science churches in England on New Year's Day, she wrote (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 252): "Your 'Thanksgiving Day,' instituted in England on New Year's Day, was a step in advance. It expressed your thanks, and gave to the 'happy New Year' a higher hint. You are not aroused to this action by the allurements of wealth, pride, or power; the impetus comes from above—it is moral, spiritual, divine. All hail to this higher hope that neither slumbers nor is stilled by the cold impulse of a lesser gain!" Here she saw that the true thank-offering must indeed be universal and unselfish, must be a leaven for the whole mass of worldly thinking.

What, then, is the universal reason

for thankfulness which Christian Science again and again is bringing to the attention of all people? Today, as in the time of Christ Jesus, the sick are healed, the sinning are reformed, the sorrowing are comforted, through the understanding that divine intelligence alone governs the real man in God's image and likeness. Always what this divine consciousness produces is harmonious activity. Just to know that the infinite consciousness of good exists and that man expresses it is a joy, no matter what may seem to go wrong. And before this knowing and rejoicing the seeming wrong is vanishing, the mists of suppositional mortal mind are dispersing, the Mind which is God is being actually proved to be the only Mind. Thus the goodness of God is indeed universal in its scope, without any limit whatever of time or place or kind, transforming all manner of seeming experience into the spiritual experience which is the daily thank-offering of man.

Thanksgiving Day

Oh, Stars and Stripes! This day is all our own;
No other countries claim it for their own;

From tariff and from taxes, born as free
As the cool air upon the autumn sea;
And when it came, like anything of beauty
It landed here forever free of duty.

This day has such a history, I have tried
To find some record of it in the books.
In forty cyclopedias I have pried,
And sought again, with most disgusted looks.

In some other hundred volumes; but yet
Scarce any written history can I get,
I deem it, therefore, only fair to say
Its tale is written by the freeman's art.

Something too pleasant to be laid away,
And so 'tis treasured in the inner heart.
Though my pen should chance to make a slip,
And say that it came over in a ship,

And you should want the year, the day, the hour—
December twenty-second, the short record ran;
Year? Sixteen twenty. Ship? The good Mayflower;
And those who brought it were called Puritan.

The first they had was on a stormy day,
Upon a rock in Massachusetts Bay.
It was a thing to grow, and it has spread
Until there is not now, between the seas,
A state that does not show its thankful head
Upon these happy anniversaries.

—E. G. D. Holden.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Altruistic Trend of Labor Unionism

LABOR organization in the United States appears, at last, to be definitely confronting popular government. And there is nothing surprising in such an opposition of forces. It is the logical result of a development that has been under way here for years. Labor organization became a great movement; labor unions rolled up like huge snowballs. They bulked larger and larger with each new turn. But always they represented only a part of the people, not the whole. Their interests were those of a part, not the whole. And it became clear, as the interests of the part now and then ran sharply counter to the interests of the rest, that sooner or later the part would find itself in direct opposition to the only organization that can represent the whole. That is to say, with the government. Thus the opposition of the present moment is an opposition that was suggested by the steel strike, that was defined and elucidated by the Boston police strike and the Massachusetts gubernatorial election, and that was brought to the point of a cold-blooded test in the strike of the coal miners.

Such an opposition is not of necessity hostile. In fact, on the assumption that the miners are seeking merely a square deal, and no class advantage at the expense of others outside their class, and recalling that the government must as truly represent the good of the miners as of all others who compose the citizenry of the nation, the confrontation is wholly friendly in proportion as it is thoroughly American. The situation is complicated by the presence of the employer group, to the extent that the employers set up an interest apart from the interests of the other two; but this complication is recognized by the government, as of course it is by the miners, and government will be stultified as completely if it allows the employer interest to prevent a square deal for the miners as it will be if it allows the interest of the miners to obtain a special consideration at the expense of the employers or the public.

So the present situation holds peculiar interest, distinct from its effect on the supply and distribution of coal. It offers an opportunity which, if correctly appreciated and wisely dealt with by all parties, may bring relief and benefit for all in times to come. Vast powers are at grips in this encounter. That they should separate with an unfair advantage attaching to any one party would be deplorable. Government holds no brief for either Capital or Labor, it is clear; but upon government is a significant responsibility, the responsibility to see justice done, without fear or favor, in the interests of the whole people, in which aggregate both capitalists and laborites are included. Government is on trial in this encounter. It must refute the charge that it upholds Capital at the expense of Labor or vice versa. For it to use this situation, or others like it, to crush capitalism or to break labor unionism is unthinkable, especially if, as now seems probable, the true correction of what evils there are in labor unionism lies in its development, not in its destruction.

One might almost state that probability as a certainty, in the light of the evolution of the labor union idea, as shown by experience. The movement is not thinking as it thought when it first gained momentum in this country. At least, the advanced sections are not thinking in the old way. In the beginning, labor organization was frankly selfish. It sought, through ultra-selfish methods, to secure improvement in the form of wages and proper working conditions; selfishness engendered in the laborers by the selfish methods of employers, perhaps, but still selfishness. And even on this basis, organization proved effective. It got what it went after. Wages were raised, working conditions improved, abuses minimized. But the improvement did not last, any more than the exercise of pure selfishness ever brings satisfaction. The gains won by organized labor were, little by little, offset by the increased demands of Capital. Cost of living was increased. The very amounts conceded to labor in the form of increased wages were levied against it in the form of increased prices for living necessities. A little was added, for good measure. Labor, therefore, made new demands, obtained new concessions, and once again found its advantage dissipated by new price levies. So the process has gone on through the years, round on round, until now some of the foremost spokesmen for labor, witness Glenn E. Plumb at the Chicago National Labor Party convention on November 23, make no bones of saying that the round of strikes, increased wages, and raised prices is a losing game for labor. That is to say, labor has discovered what the old world is always proving, that mere self-seeking gets the seeker nowhere. In the long run, he is worse off than at first.

Whether the labor unions realize it or not, they are now turning from this narrow selfishness. They are becoming more altruistic. Witness this same Glenn E. Plumb, speaking before a congressional committee in September last. "There is a change coming in the nature of strikes," he said. "Formerly strikes have been carried on only to secure for labor a larger share of the product which it makes. Hereafter they will be carried on to compel a reduction in profits. Labor must retain the right to strike to lower the cost of living." Yes, but the cost of living is something that affects everybody, not labor unionists alone. And so far as Mr. Plumb stands for labor, labor, in spite of itself, has begun to consider the amelioration of the troubles of others as well as its own. It would compel Capital to be satisfied with smaller profits, and thus prevent Capital from handing back the burden of increased wages; but in thus carrying on its old struggle with Capital it now undertakes, increasingly, to fight the battle of all consumers, regardless of whether or not they are included within the ranks of organized labor. By force of circumstances, perhaps, but nevertheless, labor will have to seek its own good in the good of all. And by force of

circumstances, also, it will have to depart far from mere self-seeking with respect to its own membership. Within the limits of the unions, laborers are brothers, are governed largely by fraternal considerations, by loyalty to the group. But what is this if not, again, the seeking of individual advantage in the advantage of all? The self in each laborer is held in leash by considerations based on group benefits. Each may share if he does his bit to help to secure them.

And now, with organized labor facing popular government, is the group to learn group-sacrifice that the union of groups, which is the nation, may find a common benefit? That would seem to be the logical outcome of labor union development in the United States. As the individual unionist has learned to find his advantage in the good of his group, the group may now be on the point of discovering that its group interest is best subserved by group willingness to subserve the interest of all other groups. In such fashion, it seems, will economic acerbities be sweetened, and the people of the United States develop the true appreciation of community living to which their nation is pledged.

Education in India

THE latest quinquennial review of education in India, recently published, throws into strong relief what is, and for some time has been, the cardinal defect in the educational development of the country. Indian education is top-heavy to a most serious extent. Whereas, in the matter of elementary education, the great dependency is a long way behind most countries laying claim to civilization, in the matter of higher education she actually ranks next to England and Wales, and above France and Japan. According to the last census, less than 6 per cent of the population can read and write, and yet nearly one-half of 1 per cent of the population are enrolled in the secondary schools and universities.

Now, it might be thought, at first glance, that such a state of things as this was not altogether undesirable, at any rate as far as secondary education was concerned. One of the great difficulties in the way of developing elementary education in India is the difficulty in obtaining teachers, and, with the secondary schools and universities full to overflowing, it might be thought that a great army of potential teachers was being created. This, however, is certainly not the case. To the average Indian, education, far from being desirable as a means of fitting him to teach the people, is chiefly valuable because it separates him from them. In India, as in Egypt, as the result of a praiseworthy desire not to force "the native mind" into an alien mold, education has been made almost entirely a question of intellect. Ideas of duty and discipline, of common responsibility and civic obligation, upon which a really sound national life so utterly depends, receive but scant attention, until the Indian has come to look upon western education purely as a means of "getting on."

In one way or another he manages to pass the necessary examinations, which figure so largely in the university course, only to find, when he has secured his coveted B. A. degree, that it is very far indeed from being the talisman to fortune which he has expected. Every year the universities turn out hundreds and even thousands of "arts graduates," qualified for nothing but minor clerkships. They find there is no opening for them in the "genteel" professions, amongst which they would certainly not include that of an elementary school-teacher, and so they simply go to swell that ever-growing army of "educated" Indians which has recently proved such a fruitful field for the revolutionary and sedition monger.

In these circumstances, it is welcome to find, through the recently issued report of the Calcutta University Commission, that a determined effort is to be made to lessen the evils of this system. The so-called "arts college" is to be very largely abolished, and its place is to be taken by training institutions of all kinds, training colleges for teachers, technical schools, and commercial and agricultural institutes. Those who are capable of profiting by a "liberal education," conceived on genuine lines, are to be encouraged to acquire it. The movement is not in the direction of commercializing education, but, simply, in the direction of rendering it bona fide. The "genteel" idea is, however, to be swept away. If a man desires to follow one of the so-called learned professions, the way is to be open to him, but he is to be given clearly to understand that definite professions require definite training, and that the old "arts course," as the Indian understood it, is not the open sesame he dreamed it was.

Once the higher educational system begins to shift on to a sounder basis, beneficial effects cannot fail to filter downward. Teachers will become more numerous, and, with the advent of genuine ideals in education, there will, no doubt, gradually be evoked that national enthusiasm for educational advancement without which little real progress is possible.

General Smuts in Cape Town

FEW men have a greater facility than has General Smuts, the Premier of the Union of South Africa, in saying the greatly needed thing. Again and again, in the course of the war, when there seemed to be some danger of the ideals for which the Allies were fighting growing dim, General Smuts, in some public utterance, would state these ideals afresh, and in a way so forceful as to lead public thought unerringly back again to its higher hopes. Thus, eighteen months before the conclusion of the armistice, at a time when Germany was enjoying an apparent heyday of insolent power, General Smuts insisted, in a memorable speech at the Guildhall, in London, that "great, silent, invisible forces" were fighting for the Allies. "In the end," he added simply, on that occasion, "it will be recognized that it was not so much our valor or the strength of our armies, but these deeper forces that carried us to victory."

And so, today, at a time when, in the tremendous clash of views over the world settlement, still in progress, there seems, once again, to be a danger of the ideals for

which the allied peoples struggled so long and so faithfully being lost sight of, General Smuts comes, once more, to the rescue. There was about his recent speech in Cape Town the same steady faith, the same fearless insistence on the paramount importance of the ideal, which characterized all his previous utterances.

General Smuts insists on keeping before the world the great fact that the war was a war of ideals, and that, as such, it was by no means brought to a conclusion by the signing of the armistice, last year. With all his remarkable ability for presenting an old theme in a new light, he patiently traced, once again, the evolution of the Prussian idea. With steady hand, he drew the picture of the German thinker confronted with Darwinism, seeing in it terrible possibilities, undreamed of by Darwin himself, and immediately setting himself to apply the theory "not only to the struggle for existence among the lower animals, but, ruthlessly, in every department of activity and thought."

The system remained with the Germans, General Smuts explained, not as a mere dream or as an ideal. They determined to try it as a big experiment. They tried it, and it was the most awful experiment in the history of the human race. They stopped at nothing. If it were a struggle for existence, and the strongest were to survive, they must not be held back by any qualms of conscience, but must pass through so that they might stand out as the survivor in the field of existence amongst the nations. If the war had meant anything at all, it had meant the complete defeat of such an idea, and the complete failure of one of the greatest experiments in materialism the world has ever witnessed. "Once more, the answer has been given," General Smuts declared, "that the victory is not with the strong, and that the crude views of Darwin do not apply to the realms of true ideas, but rather that victory is ever with the finer and nobler dictates of the human race."

So did the South African Premier restate, as it certainly needs to be periodically restated, the case against Germany. But immediately he had done so, he turned to point his hearers to the great task which still lay before them, namely, the actual realization, not only in the state, but in each individual in the state, of those ideals of real liberty and self-government for which they had fought.

Thanksgiving Day

THE tendency in the United States, possibly as elsewhere, seems to be to add to the list of gala days, holidays, and anniversary celebrations. This is natural enough, no doubt, because of a desire to accord proper appreciation and respect to occasions and events which have impressed themselves indelibly upon the Nation's traditions, history, or character. It may safely be asserted, however, without detracting in any sense from the genuineness of the various observances, that, in the United States, no holiday is more sincerely welcomed and appreciated than Thanksgiving Day. Distinctively, and in marked contrast to many other so-called holidays, Thanksgiving Day is not an occasion given to merry-making and the more frivolous pleasures. One has but to read, for instance, the annual proclamations of national and state executives recommending a general observance of the day, to understand that the purpose is to stamp the occasion with a dignified solemnity. It is gratifying, too, to be able to say that the tendency of American thought is, generally speaking, to express genuine gratitude and thankfulness, not exuberantly or boisterously, but with a decorum and dignity befitting a sincere appreciation of all good gifts.

What other fixed or movable annual event can be compared to Thanksgiving Day when reminiscently regarded? Institutionally, the occasion is, of course, almost as old as the United States Government itself, and its observance has come to be regarded as a part of the Nation's unwritten law. Through all the years, however, as by common consent, the manner of keeping the day has remained practically unchanged, as the custom has extended throughout the length and breadth of the land. Originally a New England holiday, a day of secular rather than of sectarian devotion, when form of service gave place to community outpouring, the anniversary has preserved its beautiful traditions. And it has become, instead of a distinctively New England or even an American holiday, an occasion quite generally observed in all the lands where American influences have been felt. It is now, as it always has been, a day of reunions, a day when old friendships are renewed and cemented, and when any differences which may have arisen are forgotten. In the hearts of men it signifies, in its own way, the end of a year and the beginning of a new one.

To those whom duty or inclination has called far from the scenes so dear, as one reviews the associations and events of Thanksgiving Days that have passed, the occasion is one of many tender memories. The sons and daughters of New England recall the merry makings in the old home places in the wooded hills and in the villages. The sons and daughters of the pioneers who went out from the New England homes to the unconquered spaces of the western country, carrying with them the traditions and customs of an older civilization, cherish memories equally precious. There is a faint enchantment about those scenes as they are now recalled, a persistent impression that in those days Thanksgiving time always brought its skating, coasting, sleighing, the jingle of silver-toned bells, and wood smoke curling picturesquely from the front-room chimney. In silent retrospect one drives, snugly tucked under warm robes and blankets, along snow-covered country lanes. Neglected corn shocks stand like sentinels at regular distances in the fields which border the roadway. An obtrusive whipstock dislodges a mass of snow reposing on an overhanging limb, and it falls just in time to cover the face of the meditating boy whose thoughts have turned, quite naturally, from scenes by the wayside to those in which he is soon to play a merry part.

Thanksgiving Day, this year, may find those who have been accustomed to forgo their observance separated by states, or continents, or seas. The call of

the world and its activities has, for many people, made impossible the unbroken reunions of the days of old New England. But it has not changed the hearts of those at a distance or of those who remain nearer home, nor has it dimmed the spark of filial devotion which the day always rekindles. The boys and girls of yesterday have not forgotten. New scenes and new activities may have engrossed them, but they remember, as do the boys and girls of remoter yesterdays, the home fireside, the smiling faces, the benedictions. The glow from those homes has shed its light in every country of the globe, and it remains, for millions, a landmark and a beacon.

Notes and Comments

IN RESPONSE to certain comments made by members of a society of tailors, in Ireland, upon his treatment of the profession in one of his plays, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw recalls that the tailor has provided material for laughter for the playwright ever since the days of Shakespeare. Interesting relations between the tailor and the drama certainly began quite early, if one may judge from an old record of Beverley, England, where it is reported that, on the occasion of the presentation of the Miracle play, by the guilds, in honor of the visit of the Earl of Northumberland, in 1504, Richard Gaynstag, alderman of the tailors, was fined because his "play of the Sleeping Pilate" was badly performed, "contrary to the ordination made thereof."

A NEW HAMPSHIRE BARN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
All brown and warm and full
Of mellow misty light,
Its portals, open flung, give
Scope upon the hazy hills.
Without, there flutter, lingering,
Some bees and butterflies,
With swift-winged birds,
That chirp and peep
Beneath its sheltering eaves—
Planning for autumn's flight.
Sweet scent of hay and clover
From the stalls of kine
Mingles with fragrance faint
Of apples, freshly culled
From orchards, lying lazy
In the autumn sun.
All sights and sounds
Of joy and peace that breathe
A promise of glad rest
That comes, well earned, with
Our Thanksgiving Day.

MENTION of the reenforced concrete ship *Faith*, well named and apparently well justifying her name, recalls the doubts of two or three years ago when the idea of building an ocean-going vessel out of concrete first attracted general attention. Since then the *Faith* has seen plenty of service, as her record testifies. Her maiden voyage from San Francisco, where she was built, to Vancouver and then to the Panama Canal provided incidentally a stiff Pacific gale to test her seaworthiness; and then the owners sent her up the Atlantic coast to New York. From New York she went to South America and back, and then crossed to England, where a thorough overhauling proved that no harm had come to her. During thirty-five years afloat, said her captain, he had never met her equal. The natural conclusion is that many a vessel in the future will be built of reenforced concrete, and that some poet who writes of the sea will presently find the word that shall poetically describe concrete as a material for the making of ships.

FOR a long time the average citizen of the United States has probably thought of Mammoth Cave as a natural marvel the existence of which would never be threatened by private ownership, but the movement now under way to have the nation acquire the Mammoth Cave region as a national park reveals incidentally that it has long been private property. Some fifty-two acres of timberland, for which Mammoth Cave, so to speak, is the basement, were owned by Colonel Croghn, and bequeathed, in 1850, to three grandnieces as life tenants. There is a possibility that the estate will be divided among many private owners, and that sawmills will invade it. What would happen to the wonders of the famous cavern one does not know; but as it now is, a place of beauty and amazement in a beautiful natural setting, one may believe that the nation will wish it to remain.

GRADUATING from the war, the "operatorless elevator" will now probably become equally useful in commercial warehouses, where the efficiency of elevators has for some years been a growing problem. The emergency of the war no doubt hastened the end for which elevator designers were working, but the fact that the United States Government had the system in operation was not generally known until after the armistice. The visible elevator man vanishes; the elevators are controlled and operated in groups from a switchboard, where a single operator keeps them in motion. Ninety such elevators, each large enough to carry four trucks, and with doors opening automatically when the load reached its proper floor, were in use at the Brooklyn army base. Thus the movement of goods in the great terminal warehouses, which has hitherto been interrupted and "slowed up" by the individual operation of the various elevators, will become continuous, and may reasonably remind the onlooker of Mr. Tennyson's famous brook.

REPORTS have it that Postmaster-General Burleson wishes to reduce the United States letter postage rate because he thinks that the department may show too great a profit. Of course, it may possibly have escaped his attention that the postal employees are still considered decidedly underpaid, even though they have just received increases in salary. All of which reminds one of the argument of the actress who, when members of a dramatic company were discussing what sort of present they should give to another member, and a book was suggested, said, "Oh, no; she has a book."